

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## RETURN OF THE POPE.

THE return of Pius IX. to his disconsolate, but somewhat volatile subjects, is a remarkable event. It is impossible for Protestant Europe to peruse the graphic accounts of his triumphal progress from Portici to Rome without curiosity, or even without solicitude; while in Roman Catholic Europe, or at least in those portions of it where the religious feeling is still in existence, the event becomes one not of interest merely, but of political and religious importance. The Papacy seems a little stronger than was expected. Italian faith and French bayonets have propped it up for awhile; and Pius IX. will probably, if his Cardinals will allow him, continue to sit in the chair of St. Peter, without repeating any of the more remarkable or egregious of the errors which drove him into exile. His subjects—as is usual in the restorations even of Monarchs less deserving of popular regard than Pius IX.—are quite enthusiastic in their expressions of love and loyalty. Amid the firing of guns and the waving of flags, the “Man of Peace” has returned to the wolves of Rome. It remains to be seen whether their loyalty is founded upon impulse or upon reason—upon the volatility of an excitable people, or upon the well-considered judgment of their own wants, and his means of satisfying them.

The history of the Pope for the last three years has been a revival, on a grand scale, of the history of the poor fellow who studied magic under Albertus Magnus. In the absence of the sorcerer, the young adept got hold of the *grimoire*, or magic-book, and commenced reading. The ghosts and demons came readily to his call; but, unluckily, he was not in possession of all the secrets of his craft—he knew not how to send them back again to the Red Sea, from whence they had issued. They giped and chattered in his face; they laid irreverent and violent hands upon his person; and he was powerless to bid them be still. In vain he entreated them to depart, or at least to behave themselves peaceably if they stayed. He knew not the right word; and they

would have torn him to pieces, had not aid opportunely reached him in the person of a real conjuror, who knew something about demons. Such has been the fortune of the benevolent and inquiring Pope. In 1847 he let loose upon Europe the ghosts and demons of the revolutionary *grimoire*; and, after parleying with them in vain, at the most imminent personal hazard, he was only relieved from them by precipitate and undignified flight, and by the bayonets of General Oudinot, that came at a moment when he was well nigh exhausted. France, like himself, had raised a similar swarm about her ears; but France knew the secret of laying them by the sword and the cannon-ball. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Pius IX. will try no future experiments—that he will not attempt any more magic tricks; and that he will try to govern his people, without conjuring before them any visions of the Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity which well nigh lost him his tiara, and imperilled for ever the throne upon which he sits. It will be well for him if he have discovered in adversity that reforming and ultra-liberal Sovereigns are always unfortunate; and that, although they may, in the outset of their career, gather about their heads the intoxicating breezes of popular adulation, the breezes have an unlucky tendency to become ungovernable storms, from whose bosoms fly the thunderbolts of death. The true business of a chief magistrate is to originate nothing, but to yield in due time to the reason of his people. Nations always expect too much of Sovereigns who make promises before they are called upon to do so, and who commence great and astonishing projects of reform and amelioration before the minds of the public are sufficiently educated to appreciate their full value. In this respect it is likely enough that Pius IX. will not a second time be led astray. He ought to know the value of a popular cheer too well, to barter his power for it a second time; and the reforming Pope, if he speak his people in those fair unmeaning terms which prudent Sovereigns cultivate the art of expressing, but promise them nothing for the future, will do all that can reasonably be expected of him.

It is likely, however, that, after the first evanescent bubble of their enthusiasm has collapsed, the sensible people of the Roman States will debate seriously upon their own wants, and upon the future form of their government. If it be the business of the Pope to be quiescent, it is their business, after the disasters of their country, to consider well the basis on which their liberties are to stand, and the weight of liberty which they are able to bear. Any reaction attempted by the *camarilla* of Cardinals, or any endeavour to govern wholly by means of the priesthood, will inevitably lead to a renewal of past calamities; but the moderate and sensible men of the Papal States have it in their power to prevent any return to an antiquated and erroneous system, by insisting firmly and temperately upon the partial secularization of the administration—the extension of municipal freedom, the oblivion of past offences, and the gradual training of the people in the difficult art of self-government. If this party—however small it may be at present—have learned wisdom from past events, they will immediately commence operations in this conciliatory spirit, and act as mediators between the obstinacy of the Cardinals on the one hand, and the hot-headed violence of the Red Republicans on the other. It is in their power, and in theirs alone, to save the Papacy. Without their patient, persevering, and judicious support, notwithstanding all the enthusiasm of the present hour, and the benedictions which the Pope and people mutually lavish upon each other, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope will not last. It is a system opposed to common sense, and to the true interest of the Roman people, however convenient it may be to the Papal Sovereigns of Europe. It cannot outlive the present generation, unless it be modified and made accordant with the secular wants of the lower, middle, and upper classes of Rome—all equally at variance with a government administered entirely by priests. If such men be good priests, they cannot be good administrators of secular law, of finance, of police, and all the general affairs of a trading or industrial people. The whole world knows that



REMAINS OF THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT ANGERS, AFTER THE LATE ACCIDENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



fact; and if the moderate men in the Papal States will urge it zealously yet discreetly upon the Pope and his advisers, they will prevent, in all probability, the renewal of violent revolution in their country. Both they and the Cardinals must remember that France is not likely to repeat the part which she has lately played in their affairs, should the Italian Red Republican party succeed a second time in goading the country into insurrection; and that, in any future struggle, the Pope possibly will have no other friend than the Emperor of Austria. It remains for them to decide the future fate of their country. Should they fail the Pope during the next few months, the present season of festivity and rejoicing at Rome will be but halcyon days, to be succeeded by a storm of greater intensity than that which preceded it.

FALL OF THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT ANGERS.

In our journal of last week we recorded this lamentable catastrophe. We have engraved the sad scene, and select the following details from the *Journal de Maine et Loire* of the 16th:—

"At eleven o'clock this morning, a squadron of Hussars, coming from Nantes, had crossed over the suspension-bridge of the Basse Maine without any accident, although the wind blew very heavily from the west, and the river was much agitated. The last of the horses had scarcely crossed the bridge when the head of the column of the 3d battalion of the 11th Light Infantry appeared on the other side. Reiterated warnings were given to the troops to break into sections, as is usually done; but the rain falling heavily at the time, the warning was disregarded, and the battalion advanced in close column. The head of the battalion had reached the opposite side—the pioneers, the drummers, and a part of the band were off the bridge, when a horrible crash was heard; the cast-iron columns of the right bank suddenly gave way, crushing beneath them the rear of the 4th company, which, with the flank company, had not entered on the bridge. To describe the frightful spectacle, and the cries of despair which were raised, is impossible. The whole town rushed to the spot to give assistance. In spite of the storm which was raging, all the boats that could be got at were launched to pick up the soldiers in the river; and a great number who were clinging to the parapets of the bridge, or who were kept afloat by their knapsacks, were immediately got out. The greater number of them were, however, found to be wounded by the bayonets or by the fragments of the bridge falling on them.

"The suspension-bridge was built 12 years ago, but a year since underwent repairs which cost the town about 36,000*fr.* The suspending chains at first gave way on one side only, when the soldiers on the bridge, feeling the movement of the floor of the bridge, naturally rushed to the other side, when the chains there also gave way, and the whole floor of the bridge fell. From one bank to the other the river was completely blocked up with the soldiers struggling to reach the shore. If the weather had been calm, the greater number of them would in all probability have been saved. The wind, however, blew a perfect hurricane, and the waves were very rough. Masses of men might be seen clinging to each other, the waves every moment washing away some of them, until only one remained. Beams of wood, planks, and every article that could be laid hold of, were launched to enable the men to keep themselves afloat until further assistance could arrive."

The 11th Regiment was on its way to Africa, not for punishment (as has been stated), but in its regular routine of duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Simonet, of the above regiment, miraculously escaped; and it is mentioned that the same officer survived the terrible catastrophe which occurred at the battle of Leipsic, where Poniatowski and so many others were drowned in the Elster.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great topic of interest for the week in Paris is the approaching election. As far as the opinions of the electors can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in favour of M. Eugène Sue, who, it was said in the early part of the week, could not take his seat if elected, as he was under a judicial interdiction which his family had some years ago sued out against him, on account of his extravagant dissipation of property. But M. Sue has removed all doubt respecting his eligibility for the vacant seat, by proving that the interdiction imposed upon him by the judicial authorities was taken off two years afterwards, which act restored him to the full exercise of his civil privileges.

The Socialist newspapers having aspersed the character of the Conservative candidate, M. Leclerc, and denied that he had shown at the barricade of June the heroic conduct attributed to him, the officers and privates of the battalion of the National Guards to which that gentleman belongs, have drawn up a letter, to which they append their names, attesting the fact of that individual returning to the conflict in June, 1848, with his second son, after removing the dead body of his eldest boy from the scene of carnage. At a meeting of members of the National Assembly, of National Guards, and of the representatives of the Moderate press, held on Monday evening in the Rue Bergère, it was decided that the letter before alluded to, in reply to the articles in the *Voix du Peuple*, should be placarded on the walls. M. Gratiot, director of the paper manufactured at Essonne, paid the highest compliment to the probity and honour of M. Leclerc, and declared that the reports that had been spread of his having at one time stopped payment were calumnious. He could also say that M. Leclerc's affairs were in good order, and that he was in possession of a modest fortune, honourably acquired.

The Chamber has voted, by 451 to 41, an extraordinary credit of 200,000 francs, for the celebration of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic by the National Assembly, on the 4th of May next.

Frequent instances have of late occurred of the hostile disposition of the Government of the Republic to the Opposition newspaper press of Paris. But this week the Prefect of Police "out-Herods Herod," by issuing an order that no evening papers should be sold in the streets of Paris, except the Government papers, the *Patrie* and the *Moniteur du Soir*. The consequence is that the *Evenement* and the *Estafette* are no longer to be procured. Intimation has been given to all those who sell papers, that, if they should contravene the new order, they will be deprived of their licenses.

A characteristic anecdote is related in connexion with this oppressive regulation.—On Monday night M. Emile de Girardin went, at half-past ten, to the woman who sits before Tortoni's, and asked for a copy of the *Evenement*. She said she had not the *Evenement*, and could not sell it. The editor of the *Presse* then demanded the presence of a *sergent de ville*, to take note of the refusal; a crowd collected, and soon after two *sergens de ville* arrived. In their presence M. de Girardin impatiently repeated his demand, and at length the poor woman sold a copy of the *Evenement*. The *sergens de ville* having made some observations to M. de Girardin, he replied "I am Emile de Girardin; arrest me, and take me to the Prefecture of Police." "If you be M. Emile Girardin," replied one of the *sergens de ville*, "you must know your way to the Prefecture, and do not require to be taken there." M. de Girardin then went away, crying with much excitement, "I made Cavaignac pay dear for my eleven days' imprisonment; and I shall know how to make those who have done this, pay also." The subject was taken up in the Assembly, where M. Duprat complained of the tyrannical conduct of M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, in forbidding the newsmen to sell the *Evenement*, the *Estafette*, and the *Democratie*, while he permitted the sale of the *Gazette de France*, the *Patrie*, and the *Moniteur du Soir*. He had also prevented the wine-dealers from sub-letting their shops to newsmen. M. Duprat concluded by wishing to ask the Minister of the Interior some questions upon this subject, but the request was not allowed by the Assembly to be answered.

On Tuesday evening the Boulevards presented a scene of great animation, the people who had purchased one or other of the forbidden journals reading the contents aloud to the listening bystanders. The police looked on with apparent indifference, and no disturbance of the peace took place.

M. Thiers is going to quit Paris for Italy, for the benefit of his health. This is the alleged reason; but there is good ground for thinking that he finds himself distrusted by his former friends, and therefore deems a short retirement from public life indispensable.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—We noticed last week the return of the Pope to Rome on Friday, the 12th inst., from the Neapolitan dominions. His reception by the country people along his route, from the time he entered his own states until his arrival at the Eternal City, is described as being most enthusiastic and affectionate. Within the city itself the feeling exhibited at his Holiness's entry is said to have partaken rather of curiosity to witness the gorgeous pageantry of the military and ecclesiastical cortege, than of any other sentiment. On his entrance within the city walls his Holiness proceeded to the Basilica of St. John Lateran; and after staying a short time in the performance of his devotions, he proceeded by the Colosseum, the Piazza of Trajan, and the Strada Papale to the Vatican Palace. The cortege was composed as follows:—A company of Papal dragoons, one of Velites, one of French chasseurs; a squadron of French dragoons; a company of French gendarmes; Brigadier General Sauvan, commandant of the place, and his staff; a detachment of noble guards; his Holiness, in company with Monsignor d'Orsano and Monsignor Borromeo. To the right of his carriage was General Baragary d'Hilliers, to the left Prince Altieri. Next followed the French general staff, a squadron of French dragoons, Cardinals Patrizi, Della Genga Sermatelli, Vannicelli-Casoli, Alderi, Dupont, Antonelli, the Provincial Municipal Commission, and the diplomatic body. All the houses were decked out, and an immense crowd filled the street. The Pope was received at the basilica of the Vatican by Cardinal Mattel, at the head of his chapter, and by the Sacred College, which accompanied him to the altar. The oration of St. Austin was then recited, the Ambrosian hymn was sung, and the benediction given; after which the holy Father kissed the foot of the statue of St. Peter, and retired to the palace. In the evening the cupola of St. Peter's, the Capitol, the Strada di Borgo Nuovo, the Monte Pincio, the Piazza del Popolo, and the Via Condotti were illuminated. Not the slightest disturbance took place.

On the 14th there was a "Te Deum" sung in the churches to return thanks for the return of his Holiness. The illuminations were continued on the nights of the 13th and 14th also.

The Republic of Chili has sent the Pope a loaf of gold, value £6000; and the

Prince de Monthon has offered his Holiness a gold ink-stand adorned with precious stones, value £1000.

GREECE.

The latest accounts from the Pireus announce the failure of the mediatorial offices of the French Minister to effect an amicable adjustment of the demands of England on Greece, on account of the complicated nature of the case.

Since the arrival in London of this intelligence, it is stated that a special messenger has been dispatched by Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office to the British representative at Athens, with instructions as to the course to be pursued under existing circumstances; and we understand they are of that conciliatory character which are calculated, on their arrival, to alter materially the threatening aspect which our relations with Greece assumed on the 8th of this month.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts received this week from the West Indies convey tidings of disaster. From Nassau we learn, that on Saturday, the 30th of March, a terrible tornado passed over the island, sweeping strong buildings and gigantic trees from off the earth. Every vessel in the harbour, although they had not a shred of canvas on, was blown down, and literally buried in the water, while the tornado was rushing over them. Even a new vessel that was on the stocks was turned completely over. Such was the extreme rapidity of the tornado in passing over the island, that, from the moment it was experienced approaching, to the instant it had vanished, scarcely one minute had elapsed. In the twinkling of an eye, as it were, it had swept over the island with a fell and fatal swoop, and had prostrated houses, devastated fields, and destroyed human life.

For three days before the tornado happened, the weather had been rainy at Nassau; and on the 30th the rain, about mid-day, fell in torrents. At a quarter to one in the afternoon there was a sudden lull; the horizon became darker than before; the barometer fell to 29.74, and suddenly there was a rush "as of a mighty river." On it came in irresistible and destroying strength from the south-west. Bain's Town first felt its fatal influence. A great many of the frail houses of the poor industrious labourers and artisans residing in that locality bent and fell beneath the prostrating blast, burying in their ruins the hale and vigorous man and the weak and tender child alike. In Grant's Town, also, many substantial buildings were partially demolished, and considerable damage occasioned to life and property. At the departure of the mail steamer, eight dead bodies had been found, and eight or ten persons had been discovered dangerously wounded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ST. HELEN'S SAVINGS-BANK.

On Monday Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law, held a public court in the Town-hall, St. Helen's, for the purpose of deciding upon the liability or otherwise of the trustees of the bank for the several amounts which may be due to the depositors, in the event of the present available proceeds not being sufficient to meet all the demands.

Mr. Aspinall, barrister, of Liverpool, appeared on behalf of the trustees and managers. Messrs. Andsell and Haddock, solicitors to the bank, and several other professional gentlemen, were present, as also many of the trustees.

Since the Thursday previous, Mr. Tidd Pratt had been engaged in a private investigation of the books, for the purpose of deciding upon the legality or illegality of those claims in cases where more than the sum of £30 had been deposited in one year, any excess over that sum being an illegal deposit, according to the Savings-Bank Act.

The report of the official accountant employed to investigate the affairs of the bank, together with a statement of the accounts, was submitted. It stated that, as was shown by the balance-sheet and the abstract, the defalcations had gone on continually from year to year, without any intermission whatever, from, at the latest, 1833, down to the close of the year 1849.

The accounts showed that the total sum invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on the 20th of January, 1850, was £11,938 3s. 5d., and the defalcations, £13,113 6s. 10d. The amount due to depositors on the 20th of January was £25,051 10s. 3d.

In reference to the alleged liability of the trustees, Mr. Jackson, who appeared as the representative of a friendly society, in whose name certain deposits had been made, strongly urged upon Mr. Pratt that all the trustees were liable for any deficiency.

Mr. Aspinall, for the trustees, denied that the trustees must be held liable. He promised that they would do all they could to see the depositors fully paid, but would not acknowledge that they must be held accountable if the funds available should prove to be insufficient.

Mr. Pratt intimated, that, having gone through the accounts, he should place some of the depositors' claims upon the footing of bankruptcy claims, providing for all the legal claims under £30 to be paid first in full.

Mr. Gaskell Taylor having spoken warmly in favour of Mr. John Johnson, Mr. Tidd Pratt said, there could be no doubt that either one or both of the Johnsons had committed a robbery on the bank to the extent of £12,000 or £13,000. With two exceptions, this amount, which was in the handwriting of William Johnson, had been abstracted. Mr. Pratt then referred to the cases of depositors, and the liabilities of the trustees, in which he had been called upon to arbitrate; and, after referring to his conclusions named in the foregoing, said that he had recommended a dividend to be at once declared of 6s. 8d. in the pound, and suggested the appointment of joint committees of the depositors and trustees, hoping from that, that the full amount of the deposits might eventually be paid.

After some discussion, this was agreed to, and the Court broke up. During the time of proceedings, the court was much crowded with depositors and others interested in the question.

**CLOSING OF THE LEWES SAVINGS-BANK.**—On Wednesday, the town of Lewes was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the publication of the following notice:—"Lewes Savings-Bank.—Notice to Depositors.—In consequence of the continued illness of the actuary, Mr. Henry Bartlett, and some unexplained recently discovered errors in the accounts, the bank will be closed until further notice, and the committee will take immediate steps to secure the more careful examination of the depositors' books, of which a large number have not yet been produced. For the present they may be left with the treasurer, G. Molineux, Esq., at the Lewes Old Bank, Lewes, April 23, 1850." It appears that, at the late examination of the accounts in the ledger, a large proportion of the depositors' pass books were not brought in. (At the last annual meeting it appeared, by the statement submitted by the actuary, there were 2125 ordinary depositors, whose accounts amounted to £46,875 18s. 10d.; 62 charitable societies, deposit £3060 2s.; and 3 friendly societies, £481 11s. 8d.; making a total of £50,417 12s. 6d.) The great feature in this transaction is the doubt which it throws on the trustworthiness of the late examinations made in every savings-bank throughout the kingdom. In every instance advertisements were issued of a similar character to that put forth by the examiners in Lewes; and should it prove that there is any defalcation in this instance, the result must be a fresh and more serious inquiry into the accounts of these important national institutions.

**VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF LYMINGTON.**—A writ was moved for on Wednesday for a new election for the borough of Lymington, Hants, in the room of the Hon. Colonel Keppel (late private secretary to the Premier), who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. We understand that Captain Yalverton is likely to be a candidate for the vacant seat, upon Free-Trade principles. At the last election, Colonel Keppel was returned by a majority of sixteen only; and, in the event of a Protectionist candidate starting, a sharp contest is likely.

**THE CHARGE AGAINST THE CREW OF THE "JOHN R. SKIDDY."**—On Saturday, several of the passengers who were on board the *John R. Skiddy*, lately wrecked on the Irish coast, appeared before his worship, the Mayor, at the Town-hall, Liverpool, in support of a memorial complaining of the crew, by whom it was alleged the passengers had been shamefully ill-used and plundered. It is stated in the memorial that the sailors, including the mates, were very abusive to the female passengers and children, some of whom were knocked down and trodden on whilst the men were on deck, particularly the females. A portion of the crew went below and broke open the boxes and other packages belonging to the passengers, their object being to possess themselves of the cash, in doing which much property was destroyed. The memorialists further state, that, so far from the inhabitants of that part of the Irish coast being the abandoned set of villains described by the captain, they behaved with kindness, many signal acts of which were experienced by the passengers. The memorial is signed by a dozen people, who represent their losses at sums varying from £20 to £60. A number of the parties complaining were examined by the Mayor and Mr. Rushton; but their statements were confused and indefinite, no single case of the nature complained of being spoken to; and eventually the matter was left for the investigation of Lieutenant Hodden, the Government emigration agent.

**COLLIERY STRIKE NEAR ST. HELEN'S.**—The colliers in the employment of Messrs. Johnston, at their colliery at Laffock (Lancashire), numbering fully 200 hands, have, within the last week, turned out, in consequence of the proprietors having recently appointed a person named Smith as manager or under-viewer of their mines, who is disliked by the men. The proprietors have issued large placards, informing and cautioning the public against relieving the men. The colliers engaged at the extensive works of Mr. Mackay, at Upholland, have been upon strike for several weeks past. Upwards of 100 colliers have turned out from the collieries at Rainford, on account of a dispute about wages, and petty depredations are becoming so numerous that an extra number of police have been applied for and sent to the neighbourhood to protect the property of the inhabitants. Several riotous meetings have been held by the men on Smithy-brow, to which the colliers had been summoned by the beating of tin cans, &c. Stones have been thrown at various parties who declined leaving work. Several of the ringleaders have been apprehended and brought before the magistrate, who has ordered them to find bail for their future good behaviour.

**STAMP DUTIES.**—A return ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gives the gross produce of the duties on conveyances in the year ending January 5, 1849, at £473,348, and the estimated produce, under the proposed scale of duties, at £206,249, making an estimated loss to the revenue by the new scale of stamp duties £266,299.

One of our leading Brazilian houses shipped a quantity of Manchester goods, some months ago, to Buenos Ayres. Finding the market closed up, and no sale for the articles, they were re-imported, and the shippers recently sold them in Manchester at a profit of 12 per cent., after paying freight and all other charges.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill and the School Districts Contribution Bill severally passed through committee.

DISEASED CATTLE.

The Duke of Richmond moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the act to prohibit the importation of sheep, cattle, and other animals, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, with the view of rendering its provisions more efficient than at present. The noble Duke having made a few general statements to justify his motion, said, that, in order to prove that he had no party object in view, he would leave the nomination of the committee to the Government.

After a remark from the Earl GRANVILLE, the committee was agreed to. On the motion of the Marquis of WESTMEATH, the committee on the petition complaining of the conduct of the vice-guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union was nominated.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. BLACKSTONE gave notice of a motion, in committee of supply, for a committee of the whole House to consider the act imposing the additional ten per cent. on the assessed taxes.

Colonel DUNNE gave notice, on the part of an hon. member, of his intention to move a direct negative to Lord J. RUSSELL's promised motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would, on next Monday, move for leave to bring in a bill for the future regulation of savings-banks, when he promised to make an explanatory statement of the measure, and hoped to be allowed to introduce the bill without discussion.

Mr. DISABEEL did not think it was likely a bill of such importance, and one that had been so long delayed, could be permitted to be brought in without some comments.

STAMP DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the course he had resolved to take with respect to the Stamp Duties Bill. The actual proposition carried by the vote in committee the other night was that the stamp on bonds for sums below £50 should be 1s. If that principle should be adopted throughout on an *ad valorem* scale, it would lead to a loss of revenue that he could not sanction; and, therefore, should the House persist in carrying out the principle adopted with respect to bonds under £50, he would be obliged to abandon the bill. He had received a report from the Board of Inland Revenue which he would lay on the table; and from this it would be seen that, unless he could obtain a stamp duty of 5s. per cent. on the great body of bonds, transfers, &c., he could not maintain the revenue. What he proposed to the House, then, was to abide by the decision come to in committee, and to leave the duty on bonds for sums under £50 at 1s. But between £50 and £200 he proposed that an additional duty of 1s. 6d. for each £25 should be imposed, which would raise the duty on £200 to 10s. From £200 to £100,000 he proposed a stamp duty of 5s. per cent., which, on £100,000, would be £250; and here he would stop short; all sums above £100,000 to pay the duty of £250; and no more. The right hon. Baronet laid the report of the Board of Inland Revenue on the table, and gave notice of his intention to proceed with the Stamp Duties Bill on Thursday next.

To a question put by an hon. member, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had received, some time ago, a representation from the Government of the United States, complaining that the Hudson's Bay Company had supplied the Indians with spirits; but the Hudson's Bay Company denied having supplied the North American Indians with spirits as an article of commerce, although they might have given some to the hunters.

In reply to Mr. Ricardo, Lord PALMERSTON stated that negotiations were going on with the French Government in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, relative to the restrictions on British shipping; but he was not able to report any conclusions to these negotiations.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

The House resumed the committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

On the 13th clause, Mr. E. DENISON moved an amendment, the effect of which was to give power to the Legislature of the separate colonies to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of waste lands of the Crown in each separate colony. This amendment gave rise to a lengthened discussion; but it was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that it should be again brought forward on the report.

Mr. LUSHINGTON moved the omission of such parts of clauses 16 and 17, as provided for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure on every bill which shall be passed by the Council in any of the colonies referred to, altering the sums allotted for the sustentation of public worship as mentioned in the third part of any of the schedules A, B, and C.

On a division, there were—  
For the amendment .. .. . 54  
Against it .. .. . 203  
Majority against the amendment .. .. . 149

Progress was then reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Parliamentary Voters, &c. Bill was committed *pro forma*, for the purpose of having some amendments in it.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for the 3rd of May.

The Railways Abandonment Bill was read a second time. On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the select committee on official salaries was nominated, after a protest against it from Colonel SIBTHORP. Adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a committee was appointed to inquire into the sums received by the officers and messengers of the Great Seal from 1846 to 1849.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was passed. The Earl of HARDWICKE presented several petitions complaining of agricultural distress, and observed that if Parliament did not retrace the steps which had recently been taken in the direction of what was called Free-trade, neither the Government nor the country would be safe.

The Duke of Richmond said that there never had been a time when the burdens and depression upon agriculture were more universal and more intolerable than at present. No measure but a return to protection could remedy the evils which had been brought upon the country by recent legislation.

The Duke of Richmond, after presenting several petitions against Sunday labour and other subjects, gave notice that on a future day he should present forty petitions on the subject of protection.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Mr. HEYWOOD brought forward the motion of which he had given notice some time since, on the subject of the Universities, the purport of which was to pray her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the Universities and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to assist in the adaptation of these important institutions to the requirements of modern times. The hon. gentleman directed his arguments to illustrate the position that all systems of academical education required from time to time some modification, from the change of external circumstances, the progress of opinion, and the intellectual advancement of the people; and suggested the formation of better rules and regulations with regard to matriculation and the granting degrees, to diminish the exclusiveness of the university libraries, and to provide for a fairer distribution of the rewards of scientific and literary merit; to extend the permission to marry to tutors, and to facilitate the registration of electors for the universities, with some other alterations of minor importance. He complained of the obsolete character of the laws and statutes of these institutions of learning, and of the want of instruction in modern literature and languages, strongly urging the necessity of some improvement in the curriculum of collegiate learning in this country.

Sir R. INGLIS, without denying the right of the Crown to inquire, or of the Legislature to interfere in the management of the Universities as seminaries of learning, demanded that a fair *prima facie* ground of investigation and interference should be first established. Treating the question, however, as principally referring to the properties of the institutions in question, the hon. Baronet drew a distinction between the incomes of Universities and those of the individual colleges; alleging that the funds belonging to the former were extremely limited, and that to apply them to the general University purposes—such as completing museums or libraries—would be an undue interference with the rights of private property. Many of the charges brought forward by Mr. Heywood he declared to be unfair. They were founded, he said, upon some statutes still remaining upon the books of one or two colleges, but obsolete even there, and not existing at all elsewhere. The real object of the motion lurked, he suspected, in a stray sentence proposing to facilitate the registration of electors for the Universities, which would have the effect of placing Dissenters upon the polling lists. Sir R. Inglis concluded by an elaborate defence of the professorial system as practised at Oxford.

Mr. FORTESCUE contended for the necessity for University reform. At present those noble foundations could not fulfil the purposes for which they were established.

Mr. FAGAN took up the case of the Roman Catholics, reminding Sir Robert Inglis that nearly every one of the colleges of Oxford had been founded by them; and if the conditions attached to the foundations of many of them were strictly and legally carried out, none but Roman Catholics could be educated in them. He also complained of the exclusive character of the Dublin University, which debarred the Roman Catholics from any share in its honours or emoluments, although in none of the great Universities of the Continent was any religious test applied to candidates. He pointed out the large revenues which the Dublin University enjoyed, while so little liberality was evinced in the system of education indicated there, that only 30 Roman Catholics annually entered Trinity College. He showed that, by original intention and present policy, the Catholics ought to be admitted to a full participation of the advantages offered to students at Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. NAPIER, confining his argument chiefly to the Irish part of the question, gave a brief history of the Dublin University, which he traced back no earlier than the time of Elizabeth, and treated, therefore, as a strictly Protestant foundation. Nevertheless, Catholics were admitted to many benefits in the way of education, though not allowed to take professorships in that institution, although



the grant out of the public taxes for Maynooth was larger in amount than the whole land revenues of Trinity College. He was unwilling to disturb the present arrangement, which he thought satisfactory, but should prefer the exclusion of the Roman Catholics altogether, to their admission as professors and scholars in absolute equality with the Protestants. As to the general question, he contended that the universities themselves, and the Dublin University in particular, were not merely anxious, but most successful, in rendering their course of education fit for the improved intelligence of the times.

Lord J. RUSSELL separated the motion as it stood for the reform of the universities from the question relating to the admissibility of Dissenters. This cleared of the great source of discordance, he saw no objection on principle to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the administration of, and education afforded by, the Universities. The expediency of issuing such a commission was another question. Twenty years since there would have been less doubt on that point; but many improvements had lately been introduced in making more strict the examinations in the older branches of instruction, as also by introducing many new subjects of study, embracing the modern languages, the practical sciences, political economy, &c. Some practical modifications, especially as related to the professorial emoluments, were, however, necessary to carry out these improvements to their full extent, and these modifications the Universities themselves were legally incompetent to accomplish. The existing disabilities he considered a great waste of power, and which he believed could be repaired without infringing on the due respect for the original intention of the founders. Without assenting, therefore, to the comprehensive wadded motion of Mr. Heywood, it was the intention of the Government to advise the appointment of a Royal Commission to institute inquiries, in a friendly spirit, into the condition of the British collegiate institutions.

Mr. GOULBURN pleaded that if the intention was to benefit the Universities, a commission was the worst means of carrying it out. The colleges had done much, and could do everything by themselves, and their career of improvement would only be thwarted and probably defeated by the appointment of a commission of inquiry. Altogether he repudiated the idea of any legislative interference with the proceedings of those learned bodies.

Mr. R. PALMER moved that the debate be adjourned.

Some members persisting to demand a division,

The House divided:—

For adjourning the debate	273
Against .. .. .	31
Majority .. .. .	242

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. KNOX, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Administration of the Personal Property of deceased persons in Ireland.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved for a select committee to inquire into the defalcations of the late Sir Thomas Turtton, the Registrar of the Court of Bengal.

Sir J. C. HOSHOUSE consented to the appointment of the committee, which was agreed to.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill amending the process for the collection of Fees in the Court of Chancery.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

##### JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Mr. M. MILNES moved the second reading of his Juvenile Offenders Bill, the objects and provisions of which he detailed at length. The principle of the bill was to lay down clear and distinct punishments for juvenile offenders, and to provide industrial schools of reform for them.

Sir G. GREY agreed in many of the propositions made by the honourable member, and approved of his intentions generally, but he felt it to be his duty to give a decided opposition to the measure. The right honourable baronet discussed the clauses of the bill *seriatim*, and contended that, however well-intentioned and however commendable in point of principle, the bill would be wholly inoperative for good, and would certainly be productive of much mischief.

Sir G. STRICKLAND moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. SIMON, Mr. HEADLAM, Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. TRELAUNY, and Mr. RICE spoke in favour of the principle of the bill, though they would not pledge themselves to its details.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed it.

Mr. MILNES rose to reply (amid loud cries of "Oh" and "Divide"); but the Speaker decided that, having spoken when the amendment was proposed, he had disintegrated himself to his right of reply. The hon. gentleman then intimated that it was his intention to withdraw the bill, and was evidently desirous to explain his views, but cries of "Order" and "Divide" prevailing throughout the House, he was obliged to resume his seat.

The SPEAKER then put the question on the amendment, and decided that it was carried in the affirmative.

##### AFFIRMATION BILL.

Mr. P. WOOD moved the committee of the Affirmation Bill, the principle of which was, he said, to extend the privilege of making affirmation instead of oath, now confined to Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, to all persons who had a conscientious scruple to the taking of an oath.

Mr. GOULBURN was opposed to the bill altogether, and should resist it in every way, as he had resisted the bill brought in last year. He did not think that because Parliament had passed a bad act for the convenience of Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, that therefore the House should extend a bad law, and abolish in an underhand way the taking of oaths altogether. The right hon. gentleman moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. COCKBURN came to the conclusion to vote for the bill, but after much hesitation. Courts of justice could not compel people to take oaths, and thus the benefit of necessary testimony was frequently lost, and the rights of individuals were often sacrificed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed, and Sir E. BUXTON supported the bill.

The House then divided—

For going into committee .. .. .	129
Against it .. .. .	148
Majority against the bill .. .. .	19

The bill was consequently thrown out.  
The Small Tenements Rating Bill was re-considered, and some amendments made in it.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

##### TITLES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of BREADALBANE, this bill passed through committee, and some verbal amendments were introduced.

The Alterations in Pleadings Bill passed through committee.

##### PIRATES HEAD-MONEY REPEAL BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the House resolved itself into committee on this bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to the stigmatizing persons as pirates until they should have been convicted of piracy. The words of the bill should have been "alleged pirates." The noble Lord concluded by proposing a verbal amendment calculated to meet this objection.

The Earl of MINTO defended the wording of the clause.

After a few observations from the Earl of MINTO and Lord COLCHESTER, Earl GREY said he had no objection to adopt so much of the amendment of the Noble Earl (Ellenborough) as would make the bill applicable to the capture of pirates on shore as well as at sea.

The bill then passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported. Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

##### KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.

Mr. BOUVIER, the Chairman of the Kidderminster Election Committee, appeared at the bar, with the report of the committee appointed to try the petition presented against the return of the sitting member. The committee reported that Mr. John Best was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Kidderminster.

##### NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord HARRY VANE asked the member for Lancaster (Mr. Greene), whether he was aware that extensive alterations were proceeding in the New House of Commons? It appeared to be now discovered that there was not sufficient accommodation in the house for the members—(a laugh)—and he understood there was to be a gallery which would greatly take away from the symmetry of the house. He would ask the hon. member whether those alterations were to be of a permanent character?

Mr. GREENE said, that the arrangement of the seats on each side of the house had been found so defective, that it would very much diminish the number of members who could sit in the house. (Laughter.) It had been determined, therefore, that the lower gallery at the end of the house should be appropriated to the use of members, so that the house would accommodate a much larger number of members than it ever had done. An order had been issued, therefore, to get up the house in a temporary manner, so that members might occupy it for a few days this session, and judge of its accommodations, and if the arrangement were found suitable, then the arrangements would be carried out with more facility, but if not, the alterations could be made with less expense. The present arrangement was, therefore, quite temporary.

Lord HARRY VANE wished to know if any estimate had been made of the expense?

Mr. GREENE said there had, and it amounted to £500.

Mr. HUME wished to ask whether the architect was to continue to have a percentage on all the blunders he committed?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that he had ever received a percentage.

Mr. GOULBURN hoped that hon. members, in asking questions on the subject in future, would not make use of such terms.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice, that, on the next occasion of going into Committee of Supply, he should ask a question of which he had given notice with regard to the King's-road, Pimlico.

##### THE STAMP DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he regretted to find that the alterations which he suggested in the Stamp Duties Bill had not reconciled the differences of opinion which existed on the subject, and, with the view of reconciling those differences with the line of policy which he thought it desirable to pursue, he would postpone the bill for a week.

#### AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House having resumed the committee on this bill, passed the remaining clauses, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

#### SECURITIES FOR ADVANCES (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed, and Lord NAAS moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After considerable discussion the House divided, rejecting the amendment by a majority of 186 to 41. The bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

#### CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the recommendation of a meeting of reformers held in the metropolis on Dec. 20, 1849, a conference of the friends of reform from all parts of the kingdom was opened on Tuesday, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, at eleven o'clock.

The objects of the Conference, which sat several days, were to receive reports from delegates in reference to the progress of the reform movement, to devise means of carrying out with promptitude and vigour the objects of the Association, and to complete the arrangements for realising the fund of £10,000 required for the present year's operations. The large hall was very numerously attended, and there were 130 delegates from different parts of the kingdom present. On the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Lord Dudley Coult Stuart, M.P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. L. Heywood, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. B. Wilcox, M.P., the Sheriff of Norwich, the High-Bailiff of Southwark, Admiral Gordon, &c. Sir J. Walsley, president of the Association, presided.

The proceedings consisted of the delivery of speeches and the passing of resolutions in support of the objects stated.

Amongst the latter were the following:—

That this Conference, convened for the purpose of concerting the best means of carrying out the principles and objects of the National Reform Association, feels it incumbent, at the commencement of the proceedings, to express its strong sense of the necessity of Parliamentary and financial reform, its satisfaction at the progress already made in extending the operations of the association, and its approbation of the measures adopted by the council to that end. It further declares its conviction, that, as a properly instructed and well-directed public opinion is fully competent to effect any change that the circumstances of the country may require, the work of reform, in all instances, rests with the great body of the people; and, therefore, the Conference invites every class of Reformers, and those connected with the various political and financial reform associations, to become members of the National Reform Association, and in every suitable way aid its operations.

That, in order to instruct, arouse, and concentrate public opinion upon practical measures, it is desirable that the council should employ as many lecturers as the funds may enable them to command to visit various districts, with a view of bringing before the people the principles and objects of the Association, of forming local committees in connexion with the Association, organising a machinery for enrolling members, and otherwise promoting the principles and objects of the Association; and, as special efforts already made in some of the farming districts have been attended with signal success, it will be well for the council to direct part of its labours specially to the agricultural districts.

At the meeting of the Conference, on Tuesday, among the principal speakers were Messrs. Cobden and Bright, who both ably advocated the principles of the Association.

Mr. Lushington, M.P., having proposed the following resolution:—

That, as the freehold land societies have been proved to be powerful auxiliaries to the cause of reform, by adding to the number of voters in the county constituencies, and as they are a means of promoting thrift and provident habits among the working classes, this Conference is of opinion that they are worthy of the earnest support of every reformer, and may be made greatly instrumental in promoting the reform movement.

Mr. G. W. Reynolds, author of "The Mysteries of London," said he had submitted two resolutions to the "Business Committee," one in favour of manhood suffrage and payment of members of the House of Commons, but they had been rejected. He therefore took the liberty of appealing to the delegates assembled in conference, whether the business committee acted rightly in so doing.

Mr. Tillett, of Norwich, the chairman of the committee, said, the resolution had been rejected on this ground—this Conference was assembled for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the principles on which the National Reform Association was founded. They were not met for the discussion of those principles. Every one present must be assumed to approve of them; and if Mr. Reynolds did not, he had better withdraw his name from the books of the Association. (Cheers.)

The Conference having, at the call of the chairman, approved of the rejection of the resolutions by the committee,

The discussion of the resolution was resumed, and it was ultimately adopted, as also were the following:—

That it be a recommendation to the Council of the National Reform Association that a periodical publication be established and circulated to every member of the Association, and that an editor or literary assistant be appointed to conduct the same.

That the Council be respectfully requested to prepare a bill, containing the plan of reform proposed by the Association, with a view to its introduction in that shape to Parliament.

With respect to the latter, it was explained that the plan of the Association was not identical with that laid down by Mr. Hume for extending the franchise; there was a great difference between the two plans. The plan of the Association would give the franchise to 4,000,000, whilst that of Mr. Hume would only include 3,500,000.

On Thursday the Conference again met, when it was resolved that the members of the council should be chosen by ballot, without reference to pecuniary qualifications; that the business committee should be instructed to issue a report of the results of the Conference; and that the meeting recommended that a constant communication should be kept up by their constituencies with the members of the House of Commons, giving their views on important measures brought before the Legislature. In the course of the proceedings, a number of subscriptions to the £10,000 fund were announced from the provinces, and many more promised. A grand *soirée* in celebration of the meeting of the Conference took place at the London Tavern in the evening, the parties attending which were addressed on the subject of Reform by all the leading men of the party.

#### IRELAND.

THE OFFICE OF LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Sir John Jervis, Attorney-General for England, has given an opinion in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, coinciding with that given by the English Solicitor-General and by Sir Colman O'Loghlin. It is as follows:—"I am of opinion that Mr. Reynolds may, whilst in possession of the office, legally appoint a *locum tenens*, whose acts will be valid. I am of opinion that the deputy so appointed will not be subject to any penalties; but I am inclined to think that Mr. Reynolds will be liable for the act of the deputy so appointed. Mr. Reynolds can only be removed from his office by judgment of a court upon a *quo warranto*."

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.—On Thursday week, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a storm of wind and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, broke over Dublin with tropical violence. It had all the suddenness, also, of a West India hurricane, for the preceding forenoon had been very fine. The local papers say, that immediately previous to the commencement of the storm the wind shifted a few points to the south, and continued southing while the first part of the thunder-storm and the heavy rain continued. It then suddenly, and with a violence that strained the cables of the largest vessels, and threatened the destruction of masts and rigging, veered round to N.E.—that is, a point of the compass directly and diametrically opposite; and from this point of N.E. there poured a tempest of wind such as has never, perhaps, been equalled in violence in this climate, accompanied by volleys of hail that were swept with resistless force in the direction of the gale, shattering windows in myriads, and reducing to ruin everything within the sphere of atmospheric influence or exposed to the fury of the tempest. The enormous size of the globules of hail (as large as grapes) was a subject of intense wonder and even curiosity, scarcely repressed by the terror of the awe-stricken people. From an official return made by the police of the damage to property and estimated loss in the divisions within their jurisdiction, it appears that the total number of squares of glass broken amounted to 388,635, and the damage to property about £30,000.

VISCOUNT GOUGH.—Mr. Kilburn has just taken two photographs of Lord Gough—one portraying the veteran soldier in full regimentals; the other, as a civilian. The likeness is admirable, and their delicacy and finish have never been surpassed.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.—By a remarkable coincidence—sufficiently so, at least, to be worth recording—the news of the decease of the Queen Dowager of Great Britain arrived at Canton on the same day with an express from the Board of War at Peking, announcing that the Empress Dowager of China, also eminent for her virtues, departed this life (lit. went to room with spirits) upon the 16th day of the 12th moon of the 29th year of Tán-kwang (18th January). Officers, civil and military, are thereupon enjoined to array themselves in white, and perform ceremonies proper for such occasions. They are also to affix a blue stamp to all public documents, and are not to permit drums to beat or fife to play in front of their Yá-muns. The Peking Gazette bears witness to the devout respect with which the Empress Dowager was uniformly treated by his Imperial Majesty; which, however, was no more than proper gratitude on his part; for it was her preference of him over her own offspring that induced Kia-king to nominate Tán-kwang as his successor.—*China Mail*.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lords of the Admiralty intend visiting the whole of the vessels now fitted for the Arctic Expedition at Greenwich, on Monday next, and they expect to leave the river on the following day, for the northern regions.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—April 25: Special Meeting: London: C. Russell, Esq., in the chair.—It was resolved to create an additional capital of £3,500,000 to be applied to the completion of the lines referred to in the report of the Consultation Committee, and to the purchase of the Birmingham and Oxford, and Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley lines, as well as to pay off a portion of the existing debt of the company—such capital to bear a preferential dividend of 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to the condition: that the holders may exchange it into rateable stock of the company within the next seven years, or the company may pay it off at par within a further period of seven years. It was also resolved to give the directors the power of issuing £1,000,000 of the capital as a perpetual 4½ per cent. Stock, if found necessary. The consideration of the report of the directors on the recommendations of the Committee of Consultation, which opposes undue reductions of salaries, was postponed until the 16th May.

A FINE HOOPER was shot by Mr. Gooddin, at Campton Dundon, near Glastonbury, on the 3rd inst., and has been preserved.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR JOHN EDWARDS, BART.

This respected Baronet died on the 19th inst., at Bryn-y-Pys, near Overton. He formerly represented the Montgomery Burghs in Parliament, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Volunteers and Local Militia of the Western Division of Montgomeryshire. He was born 15th of January, 1770, and had consequently completed his 80th year. Paternally, his family was of respectability and antiquity, seated at Talgarth, county Merioneth: maternally, he derived from the Owens of Garth; of whom was Richard Owen of Garth, who, in 1650, was placed by Charles II. on the list of the "fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak."

Sir John Edwards, who was created a Baronet in 1838, married first, 28th January, 1792, Catharine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Colonel T. Browne, of Mellington Hall; but by her, who died 21st January, 1821, he had no issue. He married secondly, 7th December, 1825, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Johnson, Prebendary of Whitelackington, and widow of J. Owen Herbert, Esq., of Dolgryn, and by her was father of an only child, Mary Cornelia, married, 3rd August, 1846, to Viscount Seaham. By Sir John's death the baronetcy becomes extinct.

##### ALEXANDER SETON, ESQ., OF MOUNIE, J.P. AND D.L. FOR ABERDEENSHIRE.

The death of this venerable gentleman occurred at Leamington, on the 16th instant, at the advanced age of eighty. He was the son and heir of the late James Anderson, Esq., of Cobenshaw, who assumed the surname and arms of Seton in right of his wife, Margaret Seton, sister and heiress of William Seton, Esq., of Mounie, and daughter of George, second son of Sir Alexander Seton, Bart., Lord Pitmedden. The family of Seton is of great antiquity. At the earliest time of authentic records, we find its ancestors settled as lords of the soil, at their Baronial residence in East Lothian, where its chiefs continued to hold their principal seat, through the period of nearly seven centuries, until attainted for their attachment to the exiled house of Stuart, in the person of George Seton, fifth Earl of Winton, in 1715.

The gentleman whose death we record, married, in 1810, his cousin, Janet Skene, daughter of the Rev. Skene Ogilvy, D.D., and has left three surviving sons, all military officers, and one surviving daughter.

##### SIR GEORGE DRINKWATER.

SIR GEORGE DRINKWATER, KNT., an eminent merchant, died very recently at the age of 70. He and his father were Mayors of Liverpool, the latter in 1810, himself in 1830. The only two chief magistrates who received knighthood on the accession of William IV. were Sir George Drinkwater and Sir James Eyre, M.D., a circumstance that suggested Abernethy's advice to a corpulent patient, who applied about the time for his advice:—"You must live lower and drink weaker potation." Said the eccentric physician. "You must go into the country, take exercise, and think of the two new mayors that have been knighted—Eyre and Drinkwater."

##### THE REV. LORD FREDERICK BEAUCLERK, D.D.

His Lordship was fourth son of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans, by Catherine his wife, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough. He was vicar of Redbourne and St. Michael's, in St. Albans, Herts. His death occurred at his residence, in Grosvenor-street, on the 22nd instant. He married, 26th June, 1813, Charlotte, daughter of Charles, twelfth Viscount Dillon, and has left two sons and two daughters.

##### THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

CHARLOTTE-AUGUSTA, Duchess of Marlborough, was born Nov. 26, 1818, the only child of Henry-Jeffrey, late Viscount Ashbrook, by Emily-Theophila, his second wife, second daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Bart. Her Grace wedded the present Duke of Marlborough on the 10th of June, 1846, and has left issue one son, Almeric-Athelstan, born in 1847, and one daughter, Clementine-Augusta, born May 6, 1848.

Her Grace was confined with a stillborn infant some five weeks ago, and was considered to be rapidly progressing to recovery. A severe mental shock which she unfortunately experienced about a fortnight ago, took such a powerful hold of the nervous system, that her Grace never rallied from it, and finally sank under its baneful influence at an early hour on Saturday morning.

##### ELIZABETH LADY THROCKMORTON.

This lady, distinguished for her piety and her many amiable qualities, who died on the 4th instant, was daughter of the late Sir John Acton, Bart., for many years Prime Minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, and representative of the very ancient family of Acton, who were created baronets in the year 1644. She married, in 1829, Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart., late M.P. for Berks; she was sister to Sir Ferdinand Richard Acton, Bart., who married the heiress of the Ducal House of Dalberg, now Countess Granville, and mother of Sir John Acton, Bart.; this lamented lady was also sister of the late Cardinal Acton.

A RARE PURCHASE.—At the sale, last week, at Northwood Park, Isle of Wight, the property of the late George Ward, Esq., Lot 112 was purchased by Messrs. Emanuel, goldsmiths to the Queen, Portsmouth; and it is reported that it will probably be moved to Osborne Palace, adjacent. The lot was a truly beautiful Egyptian statue of Antinous, in dove-coloured marble, the size of life, displaying the finest symmetry and proportion. It is a splendid specimen of sculpture, and in fine preservation, 5 feet 4 inches high, and stood on a stone pedestal. This noble and unique statue was sent by Napoleon Bonaparte as a present to the King of Naples. The vessel having been intercepted and captured by a British ship, the case containing the statue was taken to Gibraltar, at which place it was purchased by the late George Ward, Esq., and removed to England. An offer of 1000 guineas for this exquisite work of art was made to the late proprietor, and it has been valued by a nobleman of the highest repute as a virtuoso at double that sum.

##### SPRINGBOK HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT (an officer in H.M. 6th Royals) has favoured us with the accompanying sketch of the very interesting chase of the Bontebok, or Springbok Hunting, in South Africa, which we prefer describing in the words of the sportsman:—

"Swellendam, Feb. 16.—Up at three o'clock in the morning. After having partaken of a slight refreshment, my friend O—and myself started in a cart and team of six horses, driven by 'Totties'; our steeds fastened behind, to be ready on the first emergency. We halted for breakfast at 'Klein See' (little Kraai), a farm belonging to M. P. du Toit; we then proceeded to 'Nacht Wacht' (night watch), the residence of Mr. Alexander Van der Byl; from thence we went, and had some excellent runs after the Bontebok. It is a most magnificent animal, larger than the gazelle, equalling, I should think, the speed of the fastest race-horse, and requiring the hardest riding and most intimate knowledge of its ways to enable the sportsman to get a fair shot. Having discovered a troop of Bonteboks, we got out of the cart and mounted our horses, sending a Hottentot attendant far to leeward, in order to divert their attention, and drive the animals towards us, we all the while keeping parallel, but well to windward of them, knowing full well by experience, that, after sundry turnings and twistings, the leading bull always makes a rush against the wind; the whole troop follow, and nothing stops them but a ball from your rifle. Away you go—keep firm in your saddle, and grasp your gun tightly; your eyes performing double service—one on your victim, watching its various turns; the other, on the look-out for porcupine mole-holes, and several other obstructions, which are liable on the shortest notice to send you and your gun flying over your horse's head. Away you go at full speed—they head to the wind: no—another turn: keep a sufficient distance between them and yourself, as the grand rush will soon take place. At last this occurs: the leading one heads and takes dead in the wind's eye. Now is your time; there is no mistaking the troop's intention. Select your victim, and bestow all your attention upon it, as you now little heed the ground you are flying over. When sure of your distance, pull up short, take your aim and fire. Should the first shot only wound, dismount and finish him with your second barrel. A good-sized cow-bontebok will weigh upwards of 300 lb. Before evening we had sadly lodged three fine animals in our cart, besides numerous pheasants, hares, and partridges, which we had shot in the morning."

In the illustration, the sportsman, having dismounted, is taking a second shot at a wounded animal. His cap is decorated with ostrich-feathers; the horse is quite exhausted with the long chase. To the left is the cart which carries the game; and in the background several ostriches are scampering off.

The Springbok, or Bontebok (*Antelope eucore*), is larger than the gazelle: the general colour of its upper parts is fawn; the under surface is white, abruptly bordered along the sides with a rich chestnut band: the horns are of moderate length, and lyriiform. When pursued, Springboks frequently take an extraordinary bound (hence their name), rising with curved or elevated backs high into the air, generally to the height of eight feet, and appearing as if about to take flight. Mr. Pringle says he has seen them literally whiten the face of the country, "as far as the eye could reach over their far-stretching plains." Referring, also, to the migrations of these animals, Captain Stockenstrom, chief civil-commissioner at the Cape, thus writes to Mr. Pringle:—"It is scarcely possible for a person passing over some of the extensive tracts of the interior, and admiring that elegant animal (the Springbok), to figure to himself that these ornaments of the desert can become as destructive as the locusts themselves. Incredible numbers, which sometimes pour in from the north, distress the farmer inconceivably. Any attempt at numerical computation would be vain."





SPRINGBOK HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## CHASE OF A JACKAL, IN THE NEW FOREST

On the morning of yesterday week (the 19th inst.), the quiet little town of Lyndhurst, which lies in the New Forest, was the scene of great excitement, from the report that a pack of harriers—the joint property of Mr. B. Powell and Messrs Hay and William Morant—were about to hunt a Jackal, of great size and ferocity, which was known to have arrived at Lyndhurst on the Wednesday previous.

The meet was the New Forest Union, and a large muster was expected; but, unfortunately, the day was most unfavourable, though many superior and valuable horses were to be seen at the meet, including those of Mr. Shedden (Master of the New Forest Hounds) and some friends, and a tolerably large muster—including the Marquis of Worcester, Sir Thomas Moncrief, F. Lovell, Esq., Mr. William Morant, and many others well known in different hunts in the county. As the rain was fast falling, the muster trotted off at once to the place where the

Jackal was to be enlarged, which had been kept a profound secret, in consequence of the crowds of foot people. The pack at once took up the scent, and after one or two short turns settled to their work in earnest. Now occurred an incident not unusual in the New Forest: a herd of some twenty fallow deer crossed the railway; and so frightened were they, that they turned with the hounds, and the pack and deer, as it were, mutually pressed on the line of the fugitive.

The hounds now ran at their best pace up to the Beaulieu-road, on the top of the hill above Matley Moor, down to which they flew through the Alders and up the opposite hill through Denny Wood; leaving Denny Lodge on the right, up through Woodfildley, with Stubby Copse about half-a-mile to the right. Up to this point they had run perfectly straight, without a check, and the ground terribly severe. The Jackal here encountered the South-Western Railway, and turned short to his right down Frame Heath, between New Copse and Stubby Copse, through Pignel Wood, to the Buck-pen, at the corner of Ramnor, across Balmer Lawn, by Holland Wood, to a crossing of the brook called Buck's Ford, where a short check arose, the foot people rushing out of the village of Brocken-

hurst. The Jackal, however, crossed before them, and the hounds being cast over, instantly hit it off, and resumed the pursuit, the time up to this point being thirty minutes, and with scarce anything to call a check. Jackey now made towards Black Knoll Heath, by Willis Corner, up by Rhinefield to the Christchurch-road at the fifth mile-stone from Lyndhurst; up to which he ran for two or three hundred yards, and then turned suddenly to the right into some strong gorse, over some heath, where he was viewed going into another piece of gorse, in which he was secured without much damage, except fatigue; and it is hoped that he may yet survive to show another such a spitter.

About seven or eight finished with the hounds, including the Marquis of Worcester, who never left them throughout: Sir Thomas Moncrief went as usual in the first flight; and Mr. Francis Lovell, Mr. Mott, and Mr. Burton went well throughout. Mr. Powell and Messrs Hay and William Morant were of course with their hounds. The distance from start to finish, by the milestones, was eight miles; the run described will be allowed by any person who knows the Forest to be from twelve to thirteen miles; and the time by the Marquis of Worcester's watch was fifty-seven minutes.



CHASE OF A JACKAL, IN THE NEW FOREST.





GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING ON BARHAM DOWNS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ANTHONY'S DOUBLE-ACTING PATENT CHURN.

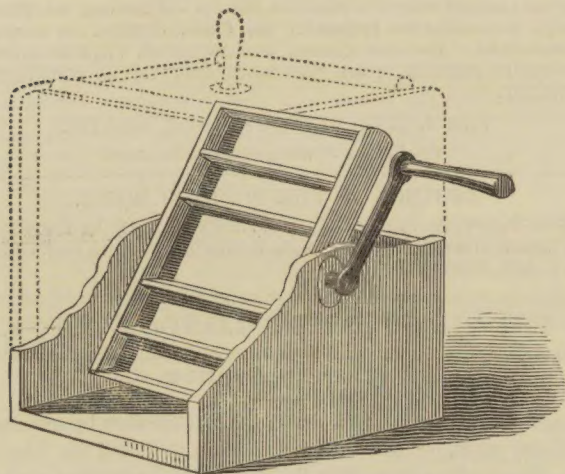
This new apparatus consists of a strong dovetailed box, with a close-fitting lid, and a top to admit of the milk being drawn off at pleasure. In the interior is the dasher, consisting of a square wooden frame, with a floor in the middle, and

The Churn is described in the American journals as the invention of Messrs. Anthony and Emerson, of Fulton-street, New York. The *Daily Sun* says:—"We have seen butter made by it in three minutes, from milk bought in our streets, which was not likely to be very pure."

Butter is produced by this Churn in twelve minutes from cream, and in five minutes from milk; and so perfect is the operation, that more butter, and better quality, is obtained from the same quantity of cream than by any other method ever yet tried.

The butter may be washed in the Churn, by pouring off the milk, putting in cold water, and pressing the butter against the sides of the Churn, moving the dasher backwards and forwards, and changing the water until it remains clear.

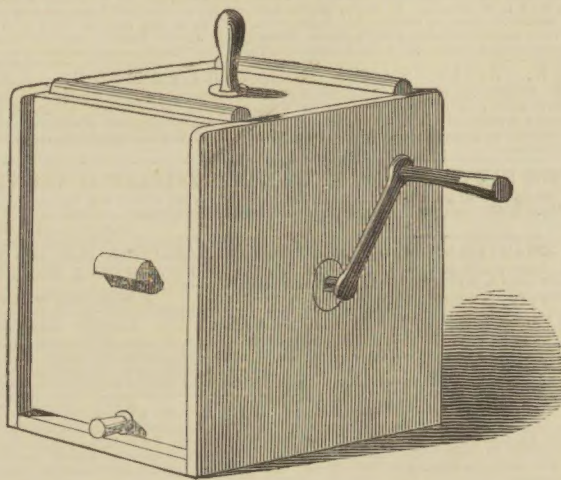
These Churns are made of various sizes: the dimensions of the one we have engraved is 18 inches deep, 18 inches long, and 14 inches wide.



CHURN—SHOWING THE DASHER.

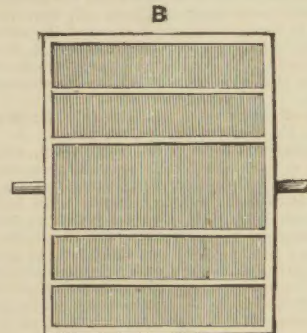
divided into partitions (or air-cells, as they are termed), as shown in the Engraving; and to which motion is given by turning the handle.

The accelerative properties of this invention have already been tested in public, and established.



ANTHONY'S DOUBLE-ACTION PATENT CHURN.

One of its recommendations is its great simplicity. It operates on a beautiful principle; the mechanical action of the air, which is mingled with the cream in such a manner that a thorough separation of the particles takes place, preventing the cream from frothing on the surface, and doing its work with astonishing rapidity, and in the most thorough manner.



A. SECTION, B. FRONT, OF DASHER.

All applications respecting this invention should be addressed to 97, Newgate street.

On Wednesday, this new churn was exhibited to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their rooms, 12, Hanover-square, the Duke of Richmond in the chair; when the churn produced from 5 quarts of cream 5½ lb. of butter of excellent quality and flavour, in 8 minutes. The room was crowded by noblemen and gentlemen, many of whom are experienced agriculturists, who were highly gratified at the result.



PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—TRIAL AT GRIMSTHORPE, BY LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING ON BARHAM DOWNS.

On Tuesday was held on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, a great meeting, stated in the *Kentish Observer* to have been "the most influential" ever held in this locality; the object being to discuss questions bearing on the present agricultural distress, and to adopt an address praying her Majesty to afford remedial measures, and dismiss her present Ministers. A large circle was formed by twenty-eight waggon, in which the assembly congregated; and by one o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, there were not fewer than from eight to ten thousand persons present—the dense mass in the circle being hemmed in by the piled-up masses of human heads from the waggons and other vehicles in the outer circle. In addition to the twenty-eight waggons, was a line of seventy-five horsemen—some portions two-and-two, others three deep; the waggons contained, on an average, thirty-two persons: the rest of the ground was scattered over with refreshment booths, orange carts, &c.; many private carriages, and stage coaches, and a vast number of horses and carts. Besides the usual characteristics of such meetings, were a couple of boats rigged, upon waggons, and surmounted with masts and flags, one of the crew casting the lead from the side, and taking soundings upon the feet of those who stood in the way.

Among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Sondes, the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Sir Norton Knatchbull, Bart., Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., J. P. Plumtre, Esq., M.P., W. Deedes, Esq., M.P., M. Bell, Esq. (High Sheriff), &c.

The High Sheriff first came forward, and proposed that Sir Brook W. Bridges should preside over the meeting.

S. M. Hilton, Esq., having seconded the proposition, Sir Brook Bridges was voted to the chair amid acclamation, and addressed the meeting at some length upon the great object for which it had been convened, and, in conclusion, maintained that the only mode of increasing their means of meeting the demands of taxation was by reverting to Protection.

The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington then proposed, and E. Holtum, Esq., seconded, a resolution condemning the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the duties on the import of foreign cattle, as a most grievous injury upon the tenant-farmer, and maintaining—

That, if the present system of Free Trade in grain be persevered in, the difficulties and distress under which that important class of already labouring must go on increasing till they result in the ruin not only of those who are directly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but of the various classes which are collaterally interested therein.

The resolution was carried with only four dissentients.

Sir Norton J. Knatchbull, Bart., proposed, and E. Hughes, Esq., seconded, the next resolution:—

That no exertions towards agricultural improvement, on the part of the tenant farmer, combined with all the aid that the most liberal landlord can by possibility afford him, will enable him successfully to compete with the comparatively untaxed producers of foreign countries—many of them far more favoured by nature than the United Kingdom.

Sir N. Knatchbull concluded his address as follows:—"This being St. George's day, I call upon all present to join me in the cry of 'St. George for England, and may God preserve us in the midst of these most serious difficulties!'" (Loud applause). The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir Edward Dering, Bart., moved the third resolution, seconded by the Rev. George Moore:—

That a dutiful and humble address be presented to her Majesty, setting forth the severe and increasing distress of that numerous class of her faithful subjects engaged in agricultural pursuits, and earnestly praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the case into her immediate consideration; to dismiss her present Ministers, and to summon to her Council men prepared to foster native industry, thereby affording an opportunity to the people of electing representatives who will adopt measures consistent with that object.

Captain D'Aeth then proposed the address, which was seconded by Mr. C. Neame; and the same having been read to the meeting by the Chairman, was carried with only two dissentients.

Upon the proposition of F. B. Dyne, Esq., seconded by R. Potter, Esq., the Right Hon. Lord Sondes was then requested to present the address to her Majesty, to which his Lordship assented, adding that he would "endeavour to do what he could to command her Majesty's attention to it, by representing it as emanating from so large a meeting, which was unsurpassed for unanimity and order."

Mr. J. J. Plumtre, M.P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Dr. Carter.

Mr. S. Swinford then came forward in a wagon at the opposite side of the circle, and addressed the meeting at some length; and after some severe animadversions upon what he termed the drones of the nation, who only sought to rob the bees of the fruit of their toil, concluded with an assurance of a warm devotion to the cause of agriculture and Protection.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. H. Ward and Mr. W. Deedes; and the vote of thanks to the Chairman having been carried with a round of cheers, that gentleman briefly acknowledged the compliment, and declared the meeting dissolved.

Rounds of cheers were then given for Sir Brook Bridges, Lord Sondes, the members, Mr. Richard Ostler, and others.

Mr. Ostler was about leaving the ground, but, on hearing the compliment paid him, came forward and addressed the assembly in some feeling and energetic remarks. He stated, that, having heard of the meeting, and that it was probable Mr. Cobden would be present, he had come over from Broadstairs, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health, and attended the meeting, in the hope of being able to confront the Anti Corn-law Leaguer. Mr. Ostler said that he took the chair for the poor Yorkshire factory girls and boys, whose cause he advocated. He then attacked the great Industrial Exhibition and the master manufacturers, and assured the men of Kent of a strong reactionary feeling in the manufacturing districts. Mr. Ostler, in the course of the remainder of his address, stated that the delegates from the trades in London had directly denounced the principles of Free-trade. Mr. Ostler concluded his address amid loud cheering.

The meeting then dispersed. As the assembly left the ground, a noble sight it was to see the living stream pouring down the one hill and up the other, in a line a mile in length.

In the evening, a respectable party of some thirty or forty tenant farmers met at the Rose Hotel to dine, by special invitation of Mr. S. Swinford, who also placed a baron of beef on the table.

We are prevented by their extreme length from giving the several speeches, the topics of which were of the usual description, in favour of Protection to Agriculture.

## PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

VARIOUS interesting experiments have been made from time to time, with the object of adapting steam-power to the working of the plough. The scene here engraved represents a trial recently made in this way, at Grimsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. The machinery employed consisted of a small locomotive engine, with a capstan attached, moving on a portable railway. An ordinary plough, followed closely by a subsoil plough, was drawn by a chain from the capstan, working with perfect precision, and at a greater depth and speed than usual. Several gentlemen and farmers, who were present, expressed a favourable opinion of the experiment.

## THE TRACY PEEAGE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοὶ κείνος ὅμως αἰδῶ πολὺν  
Ὅς ἔτερον μὲν κείνῃ ἐν φθορῇ ἄλλο δὲ βάζει.

SIR,—I read in your last week's paper that "Patrick Holton, the principal witness examined before the House of Lords as to the tombstone story in the Tracy Peerage claim, was sentenced, at the last sessions in Borstal-in-Osory, to two years' imprisonment for cow-stealing." It would be as well that the public should be informed that this convicted thief appeared for the Crown, and his evidence was to the effect that he served his apprenticeship to a man who was dead; that he fabricated the Tracy tombstone in conjunction with one Pat Magennis, in two nights, by candle-light, with the shutters fastened, to a window that never had any; that he afterwards broke the stone in five pieces with one blow of a sledge-hammer, and broke out a triangular piece, which, unfortunately for the credit of his testimony, was accidentally broken off in the churchyard of Castlebrook, in the presence of the magistrates; that he subsequently smoke-burnt the stone in a fireplace "built up square in the wall"—no such fireplace ever having been in existence.

Comment is needless. The only apology I can offer for my long letter is that it is the truth. I am, Sir, yours most obediently,  
28, Royal Exchange, 25th April, 1850. JOHN ROBERT WYLDE.

ROYAL PALACES.—On Wednesday, an interesting Parliamentary paper was printed, in the shape of a return of the sums of money already voted for the different Royal palaces for the last three years, and the amount due. In the year 1847-48 there was £43,301 voted, and in that year £44,811 3s. 2d. was expended; in 1848-49, £45,057 was voted, and £35,331 6s. 2d. expended; whilst, in 1849-50, £42,595 was voted, and £22,172 15s. 5d. expended. The amount due to the 10th April inst. could not be ascertained with accuracy, but the sums voted to the 31st March last were expected to be sufficient to complete the contemplated expenses to that period, and the total amount voted will, it was believed, fully cover the total expenditure. With respect to "Buckingham Palace enlargement and improvement," the sum of £50,000 was voted, and as much as £52,019 9s. 1d. expended in 1847-48; in 1848-49, £30,000 was voted, and £35,853 18s. 11d. expended; and in 1849-50, £14,200 was voted, and £13,344 15s. 9d. expended. Already £150,000 has been voted for the enlargement and improvement of Buckingham Palace, and there will be a further sum of £40,076 12s. 11d. required for that purpose.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF BEKWERK.—This sinecure situation is again vacant by the death of Sir James Bathurst. Throughout the whole period of his appointment, Sir James was never known to have been within the walls of the town he was presumed to be governor of; and the knowledge of him here in that capacity was only maintained by his name appearing in the list of subscribers to local charities.—*Berwick Advertiser*.

QUIT AND CROWN RENTS (IRELAND).—The net amount of Irish quit rents and Crown rents received and applied by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in each year from 1845 to 1850 was as follows:—1846, £55,781; 1847, £92,814; 1848, £59,722; 1849, £61,531. The expenditure during the same period was—1846, £19,957; 1847, £19,523; 1848, £18,679; 1850, £13,310.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 28.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.  
TUESDAY, 30.—Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.  
WEDNESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James. Duke of Wellington born, 1769.  
THURSDAY, 2.—Day increased 7h. 5m.  
FRIDAY, 3.—Invention of the Cross.  
SATURDAY, 4.—Sun rises 4h. 29m., sets 7h. 26m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 10	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 20	4 40	4 55
5 10	5 30	5 45	6 0	6 20	6 40	6 55
7 10	7 30	7 45	8 0	8 20	8 40	8 55
9 10	9 30	9 45	10 0	10 20	10 40	10 55
11 10	11 30	11 45	12 0	12 20	12 40	12 55

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, combining the talents of Madame Sontag, Mlle. Catherine Hayes, Madame Giuliani, and Mlle. Parodi; Signora Baccardi, Calzolari, Sims Reeves, Coletti, Belletti, and Lubache; Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mario Taglioni, Amalia Ferraris, and M. Paul Taglioni, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 2, 1850.

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time, a new and original grand Pas de Trois, composed by M. Paul Taglioni, the music by Signor Fagel, entitled LES GRACES; by Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, and Mlle. Amalia Ferraris.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY Evening, APRIL 29, will be given Scribe's popular Comedy of HERTRAND ET RATHEN, in which Mlle. Sontag will perform.—WEDNESDAY next, May 1st, will be produced (for the first time in this country), Scribe's celebrated Comedy of LA CAMARADERIE, with the following powerful distribution of the principal characters:—Do Miremont, M. Samson; Bernardet, M. Kegnier (his first appearance this season); Cesarine, Mlle. Denain; Zoe, Mlle. Nathalie (her first appearance this season); principal artistes of the Theatre Francaise, Paris: Agathe, Mlle. Renaud (her first appearance in this country). Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces, that, owing to the unavoidable departure of Mlle. Samson and Mlle. Denain, the abovementioned play can only be repeated on Friday Evening, May 3, on the occasion of the Last Appearances in London.—Subscriptions for the remainder of the Season may be arranged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Anderson.—MISS VANDENHOFF begs to announce to her friends and the public, that Wednesday, May 1st, is appointed for her BENEFIT, on which occasion will be revived Sophocles' Lyric Tragedy of ANTI-GONE, with the grand choruses by Mendelssohn, which produced so extraordinary a sensation on its first Representation in this Country. Creon (King of Thebes); Mr. Vandenhoff, Antigone, Miss Vandenhoff (as originally represented by them on the first production of this celebrated Tragedy at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden); The Chorus will be followed by the Gorgeous Spectacle of the DEVIL'S KING, or Fire, Water, Earth, and Air. This evening's performance will conclude before half-past Eleven o'clock. Private Boxes and Tickets may be taken of Miss Vandenhoff, 35, North Bank, Egeant's Park; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Triumphant Success of the New Grand Easter Spectacle of Enchantment. Re-appearance of that extraordinary and accomplished artist, Mlle. GARDONI, on the Tight Rope.—On MONDAY, April 27, 1850, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'clock, with Fitzball's magnificent Spectacle of the FOUR SONS OF AYMON; or, the Days of Charlemagne: produced with great splendour, and introducing the whole of the resources of this Establishment, including the beautiful Stud, together with Camels, Zebras, &c. &c. To be succeeded by an extraordinary and magnificent Spectacle of the CIRCLE, supported by the talented male and female artistes of the Establishment. To conclude with the interesting Melodrama of MEG MURDOCH; or, the Fatal Glen.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 1st, will be held the NINTH CONCERT, when Herr Schlegel, and the accomplished and accomplished artists, with other eminent Artists. The Programme will include, among a variety of Miscellaneous Music, BERTHOVENS EGYPT MONT complete for the second time in England. The Poem will be recited by Mr. JOSEPH STAMMERS. Tickets, 1s and 2s.—Reserved Seats, 4s. (Numbered); Stalls 7s, may be had of Mr. STRIDE (Agent), 37, Strand, at the office of the Concerts, 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The Directors of the Blackheath Classical Subscription Concerts beg to announce that the SECOND CONCERT of the series, under the direction of Mr. HENRY WYLDE, will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, M. Ernst and Mr. Henry Wyld will perform the Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven; and, with M. Hausmann (violinello), Beethoven's Trio in G, and also the Trio in B flat. The vocal music will be sung by Madame Durand, Mr. Joseph Barnett, and Mr. Charles Durand.—Single Tickets, 7s; Family Tickets for Three, 15s. To be had of the Secretary.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST PERFORMANCE AT WILLIS'S ROOMS of the present Entertainment.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his Entertainment at Willis's Rooms, King-Street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 29, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls, Tickets, and Programmes to be had of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-Street, and the principal Music-sellers.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 63, PAUL MALL, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

NEW PANORAMIC PICTURES on a grand scale.—309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, SNOWDON, CHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, COVENTRY, WOLVERTON VIADUCT, &c.—Open daily at Three and a Quarter past Four; Evening, Half-past Seven and Nine o'clock. Music by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s. Children Half-price.

HARVEY'S ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, next door to the Haymarket Theatre.—MR. HARVEY has the honour to announce to the public the exhibition of his Original Illustrations of ENGLISH and AMERICAN SCENERY, which have received great commendation from her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, as well as from many other distinguished persons. The pictures on the walls, and those designed expressly for his Evening Lectures, amount to 135 Illustrations, and serve to convey more definite and copious information, when accompanied with the pamphlet or Lecture, than any work relating to America hitherto published. The framed Pictures are now, for the first time, placed before the British Public, together with his more recent Views of the HOMES and HAUNTS of the BRITISH POETS, being part of a Series designed to illustrate a course of Lectures, and particulars of Lectures, see bill at the Gallery.—Open daily from Ten till Six o'clock. Admission, 1s.—Descriptive pamphlets to be had at the doors.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, Waterloo-place.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly interesting Journey from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive notices, which has been in preparation for the last nine months, is now OPEN DAILY, at Half-past Two and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. (which may be previously engaged). Doors open at Two, and Half-past Seven o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue may be obtained at the Gallery.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its banks, to which is added the interior of the great Rock-cut Temple of Abou Simbel, painted by Messrs. Warren, Bonomi, and Fahey; also a collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Daily at Three and at Eight.—Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery 1s. Children and Schools, half-price.

TRAFALGAR.—A Large and Interesting MODEL of the BATTLE of TRAFALGAR is now exhibiting at 168, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Clarendon Hotel. This great work of art is modelled to a scale of 25 feet to an inch, thereby rendering it perfectly distinct. It also possesses this great advantage over all paintings on the same subject, that visitors can walk round and notice the track of each ship as she was brought into action, and producing at the same time a series of beautiful pictorial effects. Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening. Admission, 1s.—Saturdays, 2s. 6d. Children, half-price.

FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Painting from Washington City, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Gold Mines, will open for public exhibition, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, APRIL 29, and be exhibited every morning at Half-past Two; evening, Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Amphitheatre, 6d.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—In pursuance of the directions of her Majesty's Commissioners, the Westminster Committee request that all persons resident in the City and Liberties of Westminster, desirous of becoming Exhibitors, will, on or before the 1st day of May next, send to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. G. H. DREW, 28, Parliament-street, a notice of their intention, with a general description of the nature of the object to be exhibited, and the space required for its exhibition. Printed forms for the return may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and any further information from the undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed Local Commissioners:—Mr. J. Brown, 236, Regent-street. Mr. G. Crace, 14, Wigmore-street. Mr. P. Graham, 37, Oxford-street. Mr. Stephen Lewis, 183, Regent-street. 2nd April, 1850. Mr. T. J. Miller, 7, Millbank-street. Mr. W. G. Rogers, 10, Carlisle-street, Soho. Mr. E. Snell, 37, Albemarle-street.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, Kingston.—The latest "trade edition" of "Chesterfield's Letters," to be had, by order, of any bookseller. R. E. Islington.—Admission to the United Service Museum may be obtained by tickets, granted by members of the Institution, for a list of whom see the printed report. The height of the Apollo Belvidere is upwards of seven feet; of the Venus de Medici, 4 feet 11½ inches.

CAUTIONS.—We cannot make inquiry as to the solvency of either of the companies named. Apply to a stockbroker respecting the investments. THE WALLERSTEIN GALLERY.—(See page 277). Mr. Windus states the first engraved picture to be the work of Martin Rota (circa 16th century)—a conclusion confirmed by the monogram M. R. on the right-hand corner of the Virgin; Rota being Latin for wheel, which this painter frequently added as a cognizance.

AN OCCASIONAL READER.—All applications respecting the Great Exhibition of 1851 should be addressed to the Secretary, 1, New Palace Yard. J. W. H. Petworth.—The drawing is from a Pal Sikka piece for Bengal, struck in the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alam.

A CORRESPONDENT.—In Riddle's Self-Supplying Pencil-Case, the fresh leads do not drop in, but the chamber in which they are contained is gradually diminished in size as each is used.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Marlborough College was opened Aug. 26, 1848; a view of it appeared in No. 71 of our Journal.

E. A. D. is informed that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London were not members of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, at the late trial of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter;" but, by the direction of her Majesty, (we quote the official report), the "Hearing was attended by my Lords the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, who are members of her Majesty's Privy Council." The committee further say, "We have the satisfaction in being authorised to state, that the most rev. prelates the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, after having perused copies of this judgment, have expressed their approbation thereof. The Bishop of London does not concur," from which it is evident that they did not vote like the members of the Judicial Committee.

AN OLD RUBBEN—Taylor's "Shorthand," improved by Harding. T. C. Caserio.—It was originally designed to suspend the tubes of the Britannia Bridge by chains, as will be seen by reference to the view in No. 230 of our Journal. J. T. Sheffield, had better apply to the Female Emigration Society. L. L. Horsham—Sudbrook Park, near Twickenham, where apply for particulars. F. L. W. G. Edinburgh.—We cannot advise you in the matter of Admiralty law. CLERICUS RUSTICUS.—The charge for our Journal is 36s per annum, payable in advance. (Double Numbers extra).

BULL.—The highest temperature in the shade, in 1848, was 85 deg; in the sun, 109 deg. In 1849, in the shade was 84 deg; in the sun, 104 deg.

EUROPE.—Nin road and Nineveh are used synonymously for the metropolis of the great Assyrian empire.

J. W. B. Houndsditch.—We are not in possession of the information required respecting Chinese astronomy.

AUTEROS, Birmingham.—See works on New Zealand, recently published by Parker, 445, West Strand.

H. W. L. and L. O'TRIGGER should apply to the patentees of the invention.

HOROSCOPES.—(How to set up a sun-dial).—The angle between the horizon and the inclined side of your gnomon must be 52 degrees 19 minutes, and it must be placed truly in the meridian.

W. R. Walton.—A copy of the Large View of Rome will be delivered with each double Number of our Journal of next week, price 1s. The View cannot be had otherwise.

J. L. Norwich.—See the notes to Lord Byron's "Vampire."

FLOWER-SELLER'S SONG.—Declined.

J. H. Liverpool.—I am thankful for his suggestion. W. E. A. Allerton.—The price will be 13s.

A B C.—We do not understand the question. A LADY.—7 St. Cyril.

GEORGE should apply to the secretary. G. W. R. Gloucester.—The age is twenty-two.

\* \* \* Replies to several Correspondents are deferred, from want of room.

\* \* \* In our report of the proceedings at Rugby, last week, we omitted to state that the plate presented to Dr. Tait was from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, late Storr, Mortimer, and Hunt, of New Bond-street.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Light Dragon.—Duty of the Rich.—The A B C of Colonization.—Memorials of Edinborough Castle.—Sick Calls.—The Rev. W. Bruce on Marriage.—Flowers, by H. G. Adams.—Dr. Thomson on Temperance.

MUSIC.—Pianista ("Le Propriete"), 117, 118.

## ROME ILLUSTRATED.—On the 4th of MAY will be published an ADDITIONAL NUMBER of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, devoted exclusively to the HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CITY OF ROME.

Comprising an Historical Memoir on the varied fortunes of the "CITY OF THE CAESARS," and the RISE of MODERN ROME under the POPES; together with Notices of the PRESENT APPEARANCE of the CITY—its BASILICAS, CHURCHES, PALACES, VILLAS, OBELISKS, FOUNTAINS, RUINS, &c.; and accompanied with ILLUSTRATIONS of St. Peter's, the Capitol, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Pantheon, the Arch of Titus, the Arch of Drusus, the Churches of Sta. Maria Maggiore and of St. John Lateran, the Piazza del Popolo, the Piazza di Spagna, Monte Cavallo, the Farnese Palace, the French Academy, the Column of Trajan, the Fountain of Trevi, the Circus Maximus, as it stood in ancient Rome; the Ruins of the Colosseum, of the Forum, of the Baths of Caracalla, of the Basilica of Constantine, of the Ponte Rotto, and the Temple of Vesta, and of the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, Obelisk, the Dying Gladiator and Michael Angelo's Moses, Views of Remarkable Localities in the Siege Operations of last year; subjects illustrative of modern Manners and Costume, viz. Pifferari, Models, Students of the Propaganda, the Games of Morra and Bowls, the Caffè Greco, &c. The whole forming, with the LARGE VIEW of ROME, a COMPLETE PICTURE of the "ETERNAL CITY" in the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE LARGE VIEW OF ROME, GRATIS.

The DOUBLE NUMBER, price ONE SHILLING.

RETURN OF THE POPE TO ROME.

Next Week we shall ILLUSTRATE the POPE'S RETURN, by Engravings in the Number to be published with the ILLUSTRATED MEMOIR on ROME, and the LARGE VIEW of the CITY.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1850.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL took the House of Commons by surprise on Tuesday night, by the sudden announcement, during the debate on Mr. Heywood's motion for a Reform of the Universities, that her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend the Crown to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His Lordship added, that the inquiry would be conducted in no unfriendly spirit, and expressed his belief that the result would be beneficial to the education of the people of this country. It does seem somewhat extraordinary that in a matter of this importance the Government should take such a hasty leap; the more especially as a Royal Commission will have no power to compel evidence, to call for charters or documents, or to acquire any information which the authorities of either University may not feel disposed to give. As the Attorney-General informed the House, compulsory powers to inquire into the state of the Universities can only be conferred by act of Parliament; so that if Lord John Russell have any real object of University reform in view, he has not announced any plan by which he can attain it. The opposition which the Ministerial proposition has already received in the House, and the still greater opposition which it is sure to receive in the country, predicts that, in this as well as in other matters of interest and importance, the present Government will make a failure; and that it will convert a few more of its friends into enemies, and inspire its enemies with a still greater portion of distrust than they have hitherto felt towards it.

GREAT BRITAIN is in possession of one of the finest districts in the whole Continent of America—a district teeming with natural resources of every kind, blessed with a soil of unsurpassable fertility, and with a climate which is considered one of the most healthful and agreeable in the world. That possession is British Guiana. Unfortunately, however, the colony is not able to turn her immense resources to profitable account. Her estates are untitled for want of labourers, and the whole country is going to ruin. Of 258 estates in Demerara and Essequibo, which were in profitable cultivation in the year 1838, we learn from a document signed by the Chairman of the West India Association of Liverpool, that 111 have been sold under execution sale, and 71 altogether abandoned. The remaining 76 struggle on, their owners being in anticipation of the fate of the rest, in one or other of the two forms above cited. The principal, if not sole reason of this deplorable state of things, is the want of labourers. "If," said Sir C. J. Smith, the late Governor of the Colony, "I live to get a regular stream of immigration from India into this magnificent province, with a moderate supply from Africa and elsewhere, I will make it the first colony under the British Crown. I will make it a second India." These were strong words; but those who know most of British Guiana, are of opinion that they express no more than the simple and plain truth of its immense resources, and its immense want of labourers to turn those resources to account. Guiana formerly produced, and would again produce, excellent cotton—a matter of the utmost importance to this country, and which threatens to be of still greater consequence, should crops fail in the United States; or should a day arrive, which we hope may be long averted, when any disagreement



between ourselves and that country might lead to a suspension of commercial relations. But Guiana is prevented from growing cotton, or, indeed, anything else of marketable value, by the want of labour already alluded to, and is positively forbidden by the Home Government to draw labour from the most available source, the coast of Africa—"a country," says a memorial from Liverpool addressed to Earl Grey, "filled with an unemployed population, within twenty days' sail of Guiana, enjoying a climate of the same temperature, but more healthy." The reason is the fear entertained that such an importation of Africans to any portions of the West Indies would be slavery under a new form. Now, it by no means follows, that, if British merchants or planters, settled in Guiana, imported Africans for five or seven years into Guiana, and bound themselves to restore the whole of those Africans to their own country, or such of them as wished to be transported home again, at the expiration of that period, that these Africans would become slaves, either in name or in fact, during these five or seven years, or afterwards. Nevertheless, the dread entertained in England by men in power, that such would really be the case, seems to be so great, that Guiana and our other colonies in the West Indies are sacrificed to it. Upon this altar of fear and mistrust, these colonies—of which the United States envy us the possession, and which they would speedily turn to good account, if they had them—are to be offered up as to a heathen idol.

"Gentlemen acquainted with the African coast, and in no way connected with the West Indies," says the memorial from Liverpool already alluded to, "state, that, by encouraging a free interchange of the Negroes between Africa and the West Indies, a stop would be put to the Slave-trade, and the people of Africa would be civilised." The document adds, that "fifty large vessels trade between Liverpool and Africa, which enter into contracts for five years with labourers on the Kroo Coast to go to the British factories on Bonny River, from which place they return at the end of the time, greatly improved by their association with British subjects." It also states that "a small vessel, 162 tons, arrived in Liverpool lately, which had carried 63 Negroes from Bonny River to the Kroo Coast, a longer voyage than to Demerara. This vessel, however, would not have been permitted to convey these Negroes to Demerara."

Surely it is high time, that, in a matter of such importance, not simply to the colonies themselves, but to the Home Government and our manufacturing and general interests, an investigation should take place, with a view of ascertaining whether there be or be not a possibility of introducing free Negro labour into this and other colonies, with mutual advantage to the Negroes and to the planters. The world is witness of the noble efforts made by this country to extinguish slavery; and Britain will lose no portion of her high fame in that respect, if her statesmen set themselves seriously to consider whether her present conduct in reference to her colonies is not of a nature to deprive her of her character for common sense.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen continues, we rejoice to state, in excellent health. Her Majesty, during the past week, has taken daily carriage exercise, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and generally by some of the Royal children.

On Saturday, Prince Kamehameha, elder brother, and Prince Liholiho, the heir presumptive (Sandwich Islands), attended by Mr. Judd, Plenipotentiary, were presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at an audience at Buckingham Palace, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Princes were afterwards conducted through the Palace, and also the Royal stables, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also present at the service.

On Monday, after returning from a carriage-drive with her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.

On Tuesday the Queen walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday, the birthday of the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent paid an early visit of congratulation to the Queen. In the afternoon her Majesty received a small juvenile party, comprising the juvenile members of the families of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Blantyre, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps. The Queen received the youthful visitors in the saloon, where the juveniles danced, and afterwards partook of refreshments in the library. The juvenile party left the palace about seven o'clock. In the evening the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen (who arrived in town in the morning) dined with the Queen.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Viscountess Canning in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

### ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS AND THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS AT CLAREMONT.

The Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Dover on Thursday, by her Majesty's steam-ship *Vivid*, Captain Smithett, from Ostend, and proceeded by special train to Guildford, en route for Claremont. At the Escher station the Royal party were met by the Count and Countess de Neully, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duc d'Aumale, with whom they returned to Claremont.

### FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Devonshire commenced the hospitalities of the season on Wednesday night with a grand ball at Devonshire House, which was attended by nearly all the leading members of the aristocracy at present in town. The festivities of the evening were preceded by a grand banquet, which was served to a distinguished circle of the nobility in a princely style of magnificence. Their Royal Highnesses the Infante Don Juan (of Spain) and the Archduchess Beatrix of Este were among the earliest visitors. It is the intention of the noble Duke to give a series of similar receptions.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained the Earl of Powis, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount and Lady Blanche Duppini, Viscountess Castlereagh, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Brooke, Lord Norreys, Sir Hume and Lady Hume Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. J. Villiers, Captain George Bagot, and a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. Her Ladyship afterwards received a "small and early party."

The Viscountess Palmerston re-opened the magnificent saloons of her mansion in Carlton-gardens on Saturday last, for the first time since the Easter recess. Her Ladyship, as usual, was honoured with the presence of a brilliant assemblage of fashionable company, including his Grace the Duke of Wellington and about 300 members of the aristocracy. Her Ladyship will have another reception this evening (Saturday).

The Countess of Bradford gave a grand ball last evening (Friday), at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lady Kerrison gave a grand ball on Wednesday night, at the family mansion in Great Stanhope-street, at which about 300 leading members of the fashionable world assembled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester completed her 75th year on Thursday. Her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits during the day from the Duchess of Kent and other members of the Royal family, and also from a large circle of the nobility and gentry.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday morning at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, when the anniversary sermon was delivered by the Rev. William Harrison, M.A. The handsome collection of £201 was made after the service. His Royal Highness honoured Mr. Burford's Panorama of the Arctic Regions with a visit on Tuesday. On Monday the Royal Duke paid a visit to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took a carriage airing on Wednesday. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Royal Highness during the day at Clarence House. The Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Count and Countess de Neully have also paid visits to the Royal Duchess during the week.

The Count and Countess de Neully, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and suite, have returned to Claremont from M.pton.

We regret to learn that the Marquis of Clanricarde is suffering from an attack of illness.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull and family have arrived at Hampden house for the season.

The Countess of Longford and the Ladies Pakenham have arrived in Brnton-street, from Pakenham Hall, Ireland.

Viscount Goderich has just left London, on a Continental tour.

The Count and Countess de Flahault have removed to their new mansion in Grosvenor-square, formerly the residence of the Countess of Bridgewater.

Lord Holland has arrived at Holland House from Paris. His Lordship, we are sorry to learn, is suffering from indisposition.

Cabouly Effendi, the first secretary of the Turkish Embassy in London, has been elevated by the Sultan to the rank of the second class of the Government functionaries, and decorated by him with the order of the rank.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—The marriage of the Hon. Philip Sidney, only son of Lord De Lisle and Dudley, to Mary, only child of the late Sir William Foulis, of Ingoldsby Manor, in the county of York, Baronet, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very numerous circle of the connexions of both families. The bride arrived at the church, in company with her mother, shortly after eleven o'clock, and having received the congratulations of her friends, was led to the altar by her cousin, the Marquis of Kildare, attended by a train of six bridesmaids—the Hon. Adela Sidney, the Hon. Ernestina Sidney, the Hon. Philippa Sidney, Miss Geraldine Ross, Miss Augusta Somerset, and Miss Olivia Henry. The bride was attired in a rich white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels point lace flounces. The head-dress consisted of a wreath of orange blossoms and a magnificent point lace veil. The bridesmaids wore white embroidered muslin dresses, with pink lace silk mantillas and white crape bonnets trimmed with white and pink roses. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. P. Dodd, Rector of Fenshurst, who had the honour of officiating, some twenty-five years since, at the marriage of the noble father of the bridegroom to a daughter of the late King William IV. At its conclusion, the bride and bridegroom left the church in a travelling carriage and four, for Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, from whence they proceeded to the Continent.

## THE GORHAM CASE.

The following paragraph exhibits a proof of the good sense of the clergy, and a proper appreciation of the difficulties in which the Church may be involved by contention:—

"A meeting of the clergy of the east of London not under archidiaconal jurisdiction was held on Thursday, the 18th instant, at the Rectory, Stepney—the Rev. R. Lee, rector of that parish, in the chair—to consider the propriety of addressing the Bishop of London in reference to the late decision of the Committee of Privy Council on the Gorham case. It was moved by the Rev. T. T. Bazely, Rector of Poplar, and seconded by the Rev. Bryan King, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, 'That an address be presented to the Bishop expressive of gratitude to his Lordship for having withheld his concurrence in the decision; as well as of a desire that a purely spiritual court of appeal might be established, and that the Church be permitted to meet in convocation for the determination of doctrinal questions.' The following amendment was moved by the Rev. W. W. Champneys, Rector of Whitechapel, and seconded by the Rev. J. Williams, Incumbent of St. James's, Ratcliff:—'That, considering the present agitated state of the Church and of the world, this meeting is of opinion that it would be most conducive to charity and peace to abstain from any expression of sentiment by an address to the Bishop of the diocese or to the Archbishop of the province.' A division having taken place on this amendment, the numbers were 25 on each side. The amendment was declared lost; but, on the original resolution being put from the chair, it was negatived by a majority of one, the numbers being 25 for, and 26 (inclusive of the chairman's vote) against the proposed address."

The Rev. Alexander Watson, M.A., Curate of St. John, Cheltenham, has published a "Letter to all members of the Church of England, containing words of common sense for common people, on the one baptism for the remission of sins." We are rather surprised at such a title, for Mr. Watson tells us in the body of his work, "The forgiveness of sin in baptism is the assertion of a doctrine beyond the grasp of the natural reason of man;" and we do not comprehend how that which is beyond the grasp of the natural reason, altogether supernatural, and only to be known and appreciated by faith, can be susceptible of an explanation in words of common sense, that is, of natural reason, for common people, &c. people who have natural reason. The pamphlet would have read just as well without these catch-words on the title-page, which direct the mind to a totally erroneous source for the origin of Baptism, and will be more apt to lead astray than direct aright. They seem intended partly to guard the people against being "ensured by the cry of priestcraft and of the overbearing tyranny of Church authority, which is set up," Mr. Watson says, "whenever great truths of the faith are dogmatically asserted. This is the bugbear with which the press will try to frighten you. An effort will be made to persuade you that this is a matter in which the clergy of the Church, instead of being helpers of your joy, are seeking to have dominion over your faith. You will be told that this doctrine of regeneration in Baptism is imposed on your conscience by Church authority." To guard against such a charge, which, of course, Mr. Watson knows to be wholly unfounded, he describes his pamphlet as containing words of common sense for common people.

We do not understand Mr. Gorham to deny "one baptism for the remission of sins." He administers that sacrament, as well as other clergymen. The point, as it appears to us, on which he differs from his opponents is, at what time, and by what means, baptism was made efficacious; and he asserts, as we understand, that the act of grace is previous to the administration of baptism—i.e. it took place when Christ was sacrificed for the whole human race, and baptism could convey no grace but for that stupendous event. To us, it seems erroneous to represent Mr. Gorham as denying "one baptism for the remission of sins;" he must regard it as efficacious—he calls it "the sign or seal, either of the *grace already given*, or of the repentance and faith which are stipulated, and must hereafter be exercised." If he did not regard it as necessary, he would not administer it.

Mr. Watson is well aware of the crisis impending over the Church, and tells his readers, "You see and feel that a great work—a great strife, it may be—lies before you. Brace yourselves to meet the emergency with prayer and patience. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem." But, while he is aware of this, and prays for peace, he seems not to be animated by the conciliatory spirit displayed by the majority of East London clergymen. He says—"A high judicial tribunal of laymen gives a non-natural sense to our most solemn formularies; deprives words of their plain and obvious meaning; confounds services as distinct in all their circumstances as the office of Baptism of Infants and the order of Burial; dishonours the memory of the Reformers; misquotes standard divines; takes the staff from the hands of a living Bishop, and orders that, when he has closed the door of the fold against one who teaches heresy, it shall be opened to let the sheep become the prey of the ravening wolves of false doctrine. To such a judgment none possessed of common sense can for one moment, with the creeds and offices of the Church in their hands and hearts, render the obedience of faith, or even ordinary confidence. Nay, if instead of having the concurrence of the two Archbishops, it had the praise of the whole Bench of Bishops, it would still have no weight with those with whom God's Word is paramount, with whom the creeds of the Church are standards of doctrine which none can gainsay without abandoning the one faith." After thus setting in direct opposition the decision of the Privy Council and the creeds of the Church, and preaching disobedience to the former, Mr. Watson calls on his readers to give their prayers and personal co-operation in every possible way; "if need be, to be ready in support of him who needs all our sympathy and all our prayers—the Bishop—whose office, as a guardian of the one faith, is thus, as it appears to us, uncanonically interfered with." Mr. Watson backs the Bishop against the Privy Council, and thumps the drum ecclesiastical "to summon the people to side with him. Mr. Watson may be very zealous, very conscientious, very learned in church matters, but he is not conciliatory.

On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of metropolitan clergymen and laymen was held at St. Martin's Hall, to take into consideration the report of a committee appointed to decide upon the best steps to be taken to ascertain the general sense on the recent decision of the Privy Council. The report recommended a preliminary course of inquiry. A proposition was made to summon a meeting of the clergy and laity of London, to express the opinion of the members of the Church, but this proposition was not followed up; and, after some earnest discussion, the report was agreed to. An inquiry is to take place, communications are to be held with other bodies, and moderation may be expected.

On Thursday, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on the application on the part of the Bishop of Exeter to stay the proceedings. Lord Chief Justice Campbell said:—"This is a motion for a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not go against the Dean of the Arches and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to prohibit them from presenting the Reverend Mr. Gorham to the Vicarage of Bamford Speke. Having sat as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, I should have abstained from expressing any opinion as to the propriety of granting or refusing this rule, if the points upon which it is moved had been raised before the Privy Council; but, as the Lord Bishop of Exeter in his affidavit states that he was not, at the time when the matter was before the Privy Council, aware of the objection now made, and as I certainly did not hear anything of it in the course of the argument before that tribunal, it is as new to me as to any of my learned brethren who sit upon the bench with me. The objection is, that Mr. Gorham had no right to bring the appeal from the decision of the Judge of the Arches Court to the Privy Council. After a very attentive consideration, we are all of opinion that the objection is unfounded. After referring to the statutes of 24th of Henry VIII., c. 12, and 25th of Henry VIII., c. 19, under which the prohibition was moved for, Lord Campbell said: "All doubt is removed upon that point by section 4 of 25 Henry VIII., which enacts that appeals from the decisions of the Court of Arches shall be always to his Majesty in the High Court of Chancery, and that right of appeal applied to all spiritual as well as temporal matters connected with the Church. Such has been the construction put upon the statute for three centuries, without any doubt having been started upon it. There have been many suits in the Archbishop's Court with respect to tithes under these statutes, and the appeals have invariably been to the King in Council, and there is no case of an appeal to the Upper House of Convocation. By the 3 and 4 of William IV., it was enacted that all appeals which could formerly be made to the Upper House of Convocation were transferred to the Privy Council. If questions, arising under the statutes to which he had referred, were to be left to divines, they must suppose that all the lawyers and statesmen of the last three centuries had acted in error; and if they assumed that, there would be no safety for property or liberty. Sitting here, we can only administer the law as it is; and, as no reason has been established against the sentence on

the ground that the Privy Council had no jurisdiction, we think the rule ought not to go."

Lord de Tabley, Mr. Mainwaring, and several more of the laity, with a number of the clergy of the diocese of Chester, have prepared and signed an address to the Bishop, requesting him to take counsel with his reverend brethren for the adoption of means to enable the Church to declare its doctrine touching the sacrament of baptism.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**OXFORD.**—On Tuesday the forms of examination statute, tit. ix. sec. 2 (substituted for those portions which were proposed to Convocation, Dec. 7, 1849, but not approved), were submitted to convocation in distinct portions, with the following result:—Vote 6 was withdrawn by the Vice-Chancellor; Vote 1, placed; Votes 2 and 3, non-placed; Vote 4, withdrawn by the Vice-Chancellor; Votes 5 and 7, placed. By this decision, chairs of Modern History and Jurisprudence are to be established. Convocation was attended by upwards of 250 members, including most of the heads of houses, resident professors, fellows, &c. Dr. Pusey was present, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Amongst the non-residents were Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School; Dr. Tait, late Head Master of Rugby School; Dr. Saunders, Head Master of the Charter-house; G. E. Strickland, Esq.; Hon. Talbot, &c.

**ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND).**—The total receipts of the ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland for the year ending the 1st of August, 1849, were £90,642 17s. 1d., and the disbursements to £84,000, £25,726 of which was expended on the rebuilding, enlarging, and repairing of churches.

**PREFERMENTS.**—Rev. T. Williams to Flint Perpetual Curacy; diocese St. Asaph; value, £225; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. William Holt Beever, B.A., to the Head Mastership of Cambridge Grammar School, Glamorganshire. Rev. — Dennis, to be Chaplain of the Military Prison, Forton, Gosport. Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, Vicar of Odiham, Hants, to Basingstoke Deanery House; diocese Winchester.

**VACANCIES.**—Stoke-Climsland, Cornwall; diocese Exeter; value, £621, with residence; patron, the Crown; Rev. W. Carwithen, D.D., deceased; whose death also vacates the chaplaincy to Earl Fortescue. Redbourn Vicarage, Herts; diocese Rochester; value, £296, with residence; patron, Earl of Verulam; Rev. Lord F. Beaclerc deceased.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. George Radcliffe, Rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, from some of his parishioners; the Rev. C. W. Orde, Curate of Poulton-le-Fylde, from the inhabitants of Hardhorn-with-Newton; the Rev. John Mee, Curate of All Saints, Derby (who is about to leave), from the scholars and teachers of the school; the Rev. John R. Conor, Garrison Chaplain, from the officers of the 46th regiment, stationed at Liverpool.

## PRESENT TO THE QUEEN FROM THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

ONE of the many reasons which induced the Emperor of Morocco to send these presents to our Queen, might, probably, be in acknowledgment of the kindness and medical assistance received by a Shereefian Prince, a favourite cousin of his Imperial Majesty, from the British Government at Gibraltar; who caused the most prompt, and, as it turned out, successful, treatment to be afforded to that distinguished personage, whose life was considered to be in imminent danger.

These presents were, in the first instance, brought from the interior of the Emperor's dominions to Tangier, where they were conveyed to this country in two of her Majesty's ships of war, *Rosamond* and *Bulldog*; the former landed her freight at Plymouth, consisting of a young lion and lioness, panther, four ostriches, and six gazelles, in charge of two Moors, named Hadj Abdallah and Hassam. The *Bulldog* landed her freight at Portsmouth, consisting of five entire horses and four mares, rising four years old, with their splendid Moorish saddles and trappings, also in charge of two Moors, named Kaid Abdekrim and Bojmar.

On landing the horses at the Clarence Yard, one of them, unfortunately, broke loose, and immediately attacked his neighbour with all the fury of a high-bred barb. They were with difficulty separated by the united efforts of the Moors, who unmercifully belaboured the poor brutes, calling curses down upon their great-grandfathers—the force of which language the Moors conceived to have more effect even than the blows they so unsparringly dealt.

Many of our readers may, no doubt, imagine the Moors, on the opposite coast to Gibraltar, to be black—Shakspeare, however, rightly described his *Othello* as the "swarthy Moor," in contradiction to the Black-a-Moor, who struts upon the boards of our theatres as black as coal. Some description, therefore, of our present visitors may not be out of place. They are of no darker colour than the English gentlemen who were formerly accustomed to return from India, after twenty years' service, with riches sufficient to entitle them to the appellation of Nabobs; or than our gallant tars of the present day, who may be invalided home from the western coast of Africa, after a short cruise off Sierra Leone, not inaptly termed the White Man's Grave. These Moors certainly have somewhat of an uncouth appearance in our streets; though one cannot but be struck at the sight of their stately figures, wrapt in flowing cream-coloured garments, termed Bour-nouses, Sulhams, and Caffians—thrice rare legs (which, by the by, they have been considerate enough to allow to be covered with long white cotton stockings on the present occasion)—their bright yellow slippers of an original shape, and which they have a wonderful knack of keeping on their feet, although they wear them down at heel—and their whole costume surmounted with an ample white turban, enclosing the peculiar red Fez cap.

Hadj Abdallah (the title "Hadj" is alone prefixed to the name of those of the Faithful who have performed the religious pilgrimage to Mecca, the Tomb of their Prophet) is a tall, well-made man, very intelligent and observing, and was, no doubt, purposely selected by our energetic *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tangier to accompany the Imperial presents, in order that he and his companions might return with a favourable impression of this country. The Hadj is a person of some consequence in the immediate neighbourhood of Tangier, being himself possessed of a village and sundry herds of cattle. He is there treated with great respect by the wandering Arabs, who are accustomed, on meeting with him, to kiss his stirrup, in token of submission. The Hadj is, moreover, a notable hunter of wild boars, which frequent the woods and marshes of that part of Africa.

Hassam is an independent merchant, trading between Tangier and Gibraltar, where the auction-room on market-days presents a motley group of Spanish and other merchants, of various nations, dotted here and there with the graceful white turban of the Moor.

Kaid Abdekrim (the title Kaid is synonymous with captain) is an athletic man of sinew, and is the soldier or guard attached to the British Consulate at Tangier. He formerly held great command in the Emperor's army, but by some misfortune lowered himself in the eyes of his superior, and consequently fell to a lower grade. The other day he rode one of the barbs in the presence of the Queen, in the riding-school of the Royal mews, and, in galloping across the stable-yard, the horse became unmanageable and rushed head foremost against the iron gates leading into the Pamlico road, broke several of the iron railings, and even displaced the stonework; and yet neither was the horse apparently hurt, nor was the rider unseated.

Bojmar is the groom of her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tangier, and has been from boyhood attached to the British Consulate. He lately had under his charge a donkey not higher than a Newfoundland dog, though six years old, a peculiar breed, from the lower range of the Atlas mountains, in the Reefian district. He is a well-set, active man, of smaller stature than his companions.

The Queen has, with her accustomed generosity, been pleased to distribute the Imperial presents of wild beasts between the Zoological Society in the Regent's-park and that of the Surrey, retaining only two of the gazelles for herself.

The Moors have been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration at the expense of her Majesty's privy purse, having been lodged in most respectable apartments in St. James's-street, and conducted to all the sights of London, attended by an interpreter and an intelligent messenger of the Royal mews establishment. The following is a list of some of the places they have visited; viz. —Three times to Astley's Theatre, twice to Drury-lane Theatre, twice to the Princess's Theatre, Lyceum Theatre, Colosseum, the three Panoramas in Leicester-square, Egyptian Hall, Madame Tussaud's, Thames Tunnel, Cosmorama, Royal Mint, Tower of London, Epsom Races, Overland Route to India, and Windsor Castle.

Their astonishment at what they have seen can scarcely be described. Although lost in amazement, and even frightened at the unexpected and sudden appearance of devils and angels at Drury-lane Theatre (having, of course, no idea of trap-doors or other machinery), they were the more struck with wonder at witnessing a real lady standing on one leg on a real horse at full gallop at Astley's; for though the men in their own country perform similar feats in what they call powder play, such as standing on their head on a horse at full gallop, firing off their guns, making a summersault in the air and coming down on their saddles, yet their ladies are seldom seen out of their houses unless wrapt up in their haiks, displaying but one piercing eye to vulgar gaze. On being shown, at the Colosseum, the admirably-painted bird's-eye "View of Paris," they were so impressed with the apparent reality of the scene that they turned sick and giddy. We were gratified in witnessing their sense of disgust on being introduced into the Chamber of Horrors, at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition; it told as well for the exact representation of what we would go a thousand miles to avoid seeing, as for the character of the Moor. The inclemency of the Arctic Regions was lost upon them, as they have no idea of excessive cold. They hurried from the Tower of London, imagining the figures in armour to be dead men. On the morning of the steeple-chase at Epsom, they were engaged to appear for the fifth time in the presence of the Queen; but her Majesty graciously dispensed with their attendance, in order that they might witness the sport, which they did; and, from their knowledge of horse-flesh, picked out as the winner the horse that eventually came in second.

They were, of course, astonished at the splendour of Windsor; and, instead of their usual exclamation, "There is only one God, and Mahomed is his prophet," they simultaneously cried out "There is no other Queen than the Queen of England!"

We must not forget to mention that the Moors, having seen the Life Guards' barracks, in the Regent's-park, and the dray-horses at Calvert's brewery, expressed a strong desire to see the Cavalry barracks at Windsor, whether they accordingly proceeded, and were received with marked attention and civility. They expressed great interest in all the details of saddles and bridles, witnessed the manual exercise of sword and carbine, and were yet more delighted at the game of foot-ball, in which the privates were indulging. The Moors delight in





BARBS PRESENTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

anything of a manly character, and for that reason we cannot doubt their admiration of the English nation. Though last not least, we should mention that they have, through the kindness of an eminent London banker, been afforded an opportunity of seeing English farming on a great scale, and been shown our mode of ploughing, harrowing, sowing grain, thrashing the same, and preparing it for the mill. Of all the sights they have witnessed, perhaps they will turn the last to the best account.

We regret that the short period of the Moors' visit to this country would not allow of their availing themselves of the facilities offered to them, of seeing one of our hospitals and one of our prisons. The care of the sick poor in the former, and the cleanliness, ventilation, and even too much comfort in the latter, strangely contrasting with their own filthy dungeons, where a prisoner, before conviction of crime, is liable to be thrown in to starve unless supported by his friends; a singular instance of which occurred some years ago at Tangier, where a good Mahomedan was cast into prison upon slight suspicion, and, having no friends, would literally have starved, had not a young widow compassionated his miserable plight, and suckled him from her own breast through the bars of his prison, from which the man eventually lived to be released; and, as one would expect to find at the closing scene of a drama of fiction, married his preserver.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Moors to be provided with a passage to Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Superb*, 80 guns. They will return to their own country highly gratified, and laden with munificent presents, carefully selected to suit their tastes and wants, by command of, and at the private expense of, her Majesty. The Illustration is from a beautiful Photograph, by Claudet.

#### LAIRD'S PATENT SECTIONAL BOATS.

A NOVEL description of Boat has just been completed at Liverpool, for the use of her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, on the west coast of Africa. This Boat of which we give a drawing, is the invention of Mr. Macgregor Laird. The peculiarity of construction consists in her being built in sections, which can be put together, and made perfectly secure, without mechanical or skilled labour.

The official report from Commander Bevis, R.N., to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Liverpool, 7th March, 1850, states her dimensions and efficiency as follows, viz.:—Length, 68 ft.; beam, 12 ft.; depth amidships, 4 ft.; forward and aft, 6 ft.; tonnage, builder's measurement, 45 tons; total weight of iron-work, 4½ ditto; ditto with wood-work, masts, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, and all complete, 8 ditto. Displacement at 2 ft. draught of water, 20·89 tons.

There are eight sectional pieces—the heaviest of which is 16 cwt—joined together by angle iron joints, lined with vulcanised India-rubber; the whole being secured by screw bolts and nuts, so that her own crew, of forty-five or fifty men, can carry her over any neck of land and set her up again. "Her light draught of water is estimated at one foot, with her crew; with provisions, water, &c., for the same, at two feet. She is to pull thirty-eight oars, double-banked, fitted with three schooner sails and square-sail, having for night protection iron stanchions covered with thin felt. She is also to be fitted with airtight galvanised tubes as a life-boat."

"From her light draught of water and general lightness, she is particularly

well adapted to take the bars on the coast of Africa, where there is a short breaking sea; and for proceeding up the rivers, or to go in chase of slavers, as, from her construction, she must pull and sail very fast."

This Boat has also been surveyed by Lieut. Hodder, R.N., the gallant and experienced Superintendent of Emigration at Liverpool, who reports most favourably on the application of the sectional principle of construction for life-boats on board emigrant ships.

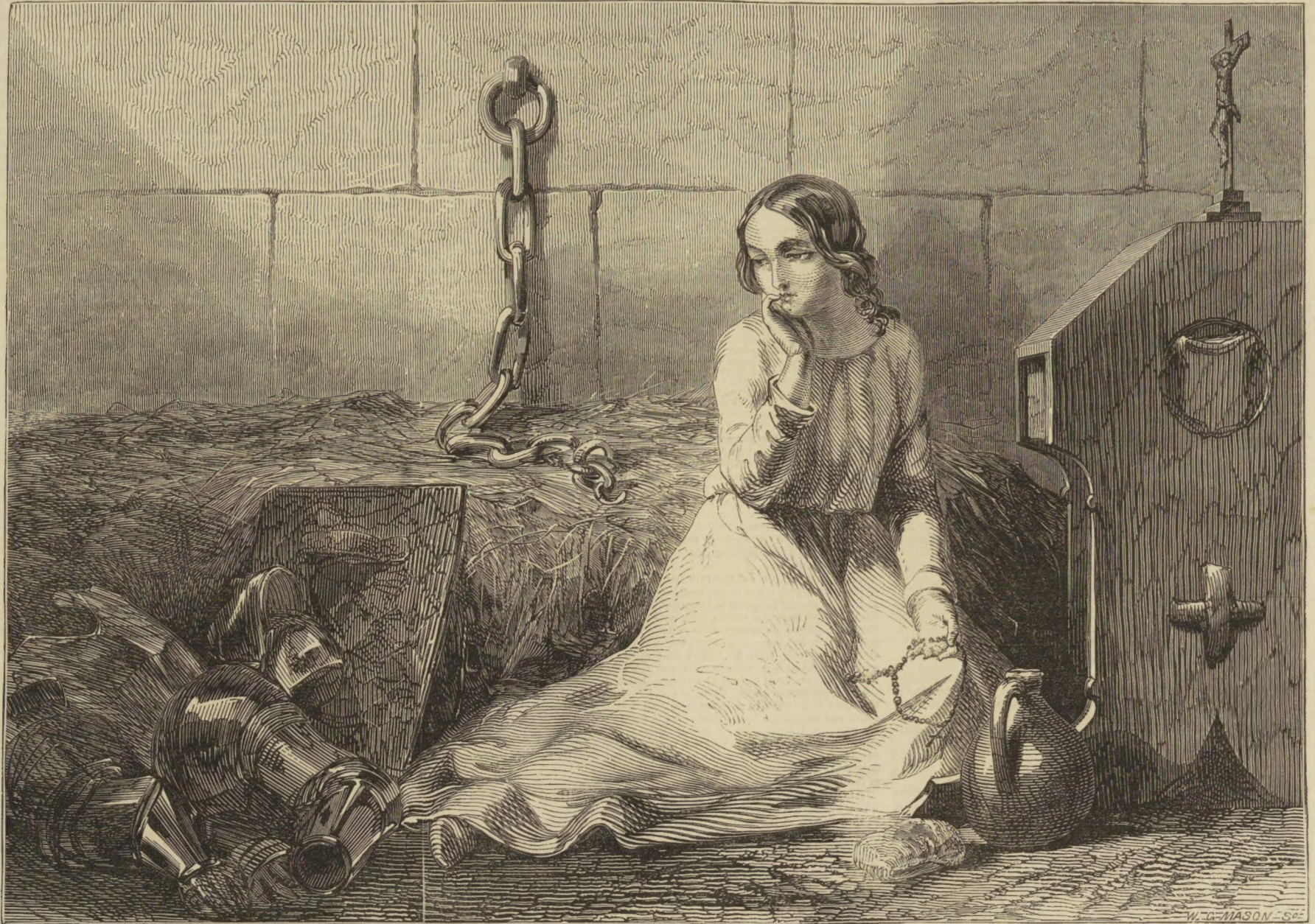
The appalling accidents that are constantly occurring on board emigrant vessels, make this report an exceedingly interesting testimony, coming as it does from a gentleman who has the greatest transmarine emigration movement the world ever saw going on under his supervision; and we give the Drawing of a Boat, constructing by Mr. Laird for an emigrant vessel, from which our nautical readers will see that in a few minutes an ordinary-sized ship's cutter of 26 feet can be converted into a boat 50 feet long, capable of saving the lives of 150 people. Two such boats would have saved the lives of the hundreds who perished in the *Ocean Monarch* and *Caleb Grimshaw*; the one burnt within a few miles of the Welsh coast, the other eighteen days on fire in the middle of the Atlantic.

The preference that emigrants would naturally give to vessels carrying boats capable, in case of need, of saving the lives of the crew and passengers, will probably bring this simple plan of construction into general use; as the cost will amount to a very small percentage on the passage-money, which would be more than compensated by the decided advantage it would give the ship carrying them in the competition for passengers.



LAIRD'S PATENT SECTIONAL BOAT, BUILT FOR HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT FERNANDO PO.





EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"JOAN OF ARC."—PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.

## EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

We have this week engraved Mr. Sidney Percy's finest picture in this collection, in the catalogue, No. 207, "A Woodland River:"—

As from the face of heaven the shatter'd clouds  
Tumultuous rose, the interminable sky  
Sublimely swells, and o'er the world expands  
A purer azure.

This is a very charming work, in composition and in colouring: the atmospheric effect is remarkably fine, and the whole scene is full of the poetry of art.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS  
IN WATER-COLOURS.

The sixteenth Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, opened to the public on Monday last, is one of more than average excellence. Fifty-eight different artists have contributed three hundred and twenty-nine works to the collection; but there is little to justify a belief that the Society is advancing. The best-known men, Haghe, Warren, Wehnert, Vacher, and Davidson, have

not made any advance in excellence; while, among the ladies, Miss Setchell is stationary, and Miss Fanny Corboux unusually good.

In point of size and prominence, the great work of the Exhibition is contributed by the President, Mr. Warren (No. 75), "Christ with the Disciples in the Corn-field." The general arrangement of the composition is happily conceived—some of the heads are painted with dignity and truth; but the principal figure—the Saviour—is sadly deficient in divinity of look, and that meek grandeur of demeanour so essential to the due execution of the subject. The landscape portion is nicely felt and rendered.

Mr. Haghe contributes three works in all—No. 39, "The Miseries of War;"



EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—"A WOODLAND RIVER."—PAINTED BY S. R. PERCY.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.  
CITY COURT OF SEWERS.

On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled in Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ROUND ST. PAUL'S.

Mr. Daw, the chief clerk to the Commissioners, read a letter, of which the following is a copy, from Mr. Hodgson, the clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's:—

Dean's-yard, April 19, 1850.—Sir.—I am directed to inform you that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have given their most careful attention to the plans submitted to them for certain alterations around the Cathedral, and they have consulted high authority on the subject. The alterations appear to be proposed on two grounds, public convenience and taste. According to the report furnished to the Dean and Chapter, the roadway round the Cathedral is already as wide, in its narrowest part, as the entrance from Cheapside, and wider than the St. Paul's Churchyard, depriving the proposed change, on grounds deserving serious attention. The Dean and Chapter, however, have under consideration a plan of, and so soon as proper arrangements can be made for, opening the area before the west front to all persons on foot during the daytime (except on occasions when the Dean and Chapter may think it necessary to keep the gates closed), so that an uninterrupted and leisurely view of the architectural elevation may be enjoyed by the public.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH DAW, Esq. CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Chapter Clerk.

A discussion of some length took place upon the subject of the refusal of the Dean and Chapter to permit any interference with the railing to the Cathedral, and several members urged the necessity of appealing at once and in the most pressing manner to the highest authorities for the accomplishment of an object which, they contended, would not only have the effect of more completely developing the architectural grandeur of the building, but greatly facilitate the purposes of traffic; and a very hearty and general condemnation was uttered with regard to the clerical disinclination to assist in the projected change.

It was finally agreed that the matter should be referred to the committee already appointed to apply to the Dean and Chapter, with directions to adopt measures for accomplishing the projected improvements by an appeal to the highest authorities.

**NEW PARK AT ISLINGTON.**—On Tuesday, a meeting of the parish of St. Luke's took place in the vestry-room, to determine whether any and what assistance should be given in favour of a new park at Islington. Mr. Churchwarden King took the chair; and, at his request, Mr. Lloyd, the projector of the park, gave a statement of its locality and probable cost. He said the area would cover 500 acres of ground, including 200 acres covered by the villas on Highbury-grove, Vale, &c. The cost would be about £150,000 to £200,000; and the project had already received the countenance of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Ashley, Lord Carlisle, and other eminent personages. Mr. Tyler, the chairman of the Islington committee, said that they had refrained from drawing up a petition until they could take the sense and obtain the co-operation of the whole fifteen parishes of the borough. He urged active measures in favour of the proposed park, as he said the present open space, unless at once secured, would be covered with buildings in less than twelve months. Other members having discussed the question, a resolution approving of the proposed park was unanimously carried, and a public meeting of the borough was determined to be held forthwith.

**ACCIDENT RELIEF SOCIETY.**—The annual festival of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. In the absence of Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., who was prevented by indisposition from attending, the chair was taken by the Rev. H. Cole, the honorary chaplain. After the routine toasts had been disposed of, the rev. chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Society," which he characterised as one of the most purely charitable institutions in this country. He stated that during the past year three hundred and sixty families had been relieved, and two hundred and ninety-eight pounds distributed amongst them; and in the course of his observations he remarked that the practice of affording relief by giving orders upon tradesmen for the supply of food having led to abuse, and being evidently objectionable, the committee had, for some time past, distributed relief only in money, and that this alteration had proved most beneficial. Several donations and annual subscriptions were announced.

**BREWER-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The second annual meeting of the Brewer-street Ragged Schools, Great Wyld-street, was held at the Music Hall, Sture-street, Russell-square, on Wednesday, to receive a report of the state of its affairs for the past year. Sir T. H. Maxwell, Bart., having been called to the chair, the secretary read the report, which stated that the teachers regretted that there was not sufficient accommodation for the many applications made for the admission of children. A great improvement had taken place among the children since the last annual report. Accounts had been received from those sent to Australia as emigrants, which were of the most satisfactory character. There were eighty names on the books; fifty being the average daily attendance. An industrial school was established a short time ago, which had induced among the girls a considerable improvement in their manners and habits, and who now take a pleasure in making their own garments. The receipts amounted to £112 10s. 4d.; and after paying all necessary expenses there remained a balance of £16 12s 10d., which was to go to the building fund. Joseph Payne, Esq., the barrister, and one of the most zealous supporters of ragged schools, moved a resolution that the report be adopted and printed, as also the committee and other officers be re-elected. Mr. Ware, secretary of the Field-lane School, seconded the resolution, and said, he had the honour to hand to the treasurer of the schools the munificent donation of £20 from the Duke of Argyll. The resolution having been adopted unanimously, Dr. Cumming moved a resolution to the effect, that the meeting pledged itself to renewed effort in the cause of ragged schools, being convinced of their importance as one of the most successful means at work for the elevation of the most degraded portion of the youthful population. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which, with others in support of the general principle of ragged schools, was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**WORKING MAN'S READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.**—A meeting, which was attended by upwards of 2000 working men, was held on Wednesday night at the school-rooms, Whitechapel-road, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of a reading-room and library for the labouring classes resident in the parish of Whitechapel. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided; and in his opening address stated that the accomplishment of the object which they had assembled to celebrate had been effected by the munificence of a benevolent lady, who had entrusted to him a large sum of money for charitable purposes, and which, with the sanction of their esteemed rector, had been devoted to the establishment of this library and reading-room. The Rev. Mr. Champneys, the rector, and Mr. C. Fry addressed the meeting, and thanked the noble Lord for the boon he had granted to the working men of that part of the metropolis. It being stated that the room would be opened on Monday, and that the library of books at present was sufficient to accommodate 180 members, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, which being acknowledged, the meeting broke up.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.**—A general meeting of this society took place on Thursday last, at the society's house, St. Martin's-place; Mr. Hallam in the chair. The report referred principally to the number of newly-elected members, after which the chairman commented in an eloquent address on numerous losses they had sustained by death in their members, one of whom was the Rev. Canon Bowles. The election of presidents, vice presidents, and other officers was then proceeded with; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**LONDON DOMESTIC MISSION.**—A meeting of this society took place on Thursday at the Chapel, Little Portland-street; Thomas Gibson, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that their receipts for the last year had amounted to £838 6s. 3d., and their expenditure to £847 16s. Their day schools had increased in the number of pupils to a great extent, the present number being 360. The members to the reading-rooms had also increased in number. Several resolutions confirmatory of the good results accruing from the labours of this society were carried unanimously, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

**FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Mr. Stevens, Esq., in the chair; when a report was presented, which stated that the subscriptions to the society are greatly on the increase. Great progress had been made in the erection of the asylum, and the first election of annuitants took place in September last, when there were six candidates, of whom four were elected, who were now occupants of the Asylum, and received 10s. 6d. per week, with an allowance of fuel. It was intended shortly to have a public installation of the annuitants, and another election for two more annuitants would take place in July next. The receipts for the year, including £340 borrowed from members of the committee, had been £1208 4s. 2d., and the expenditure £1079 6s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand of £129 3s. 6d. The total liabilities of the society (including the borrowed money) were £777 10s. There had been some law proceedings against the secretary by the architect, but they were all happily settled, and the committee looked forward to the subscriptions increasing to enable them to extend the benefits of the institution. The report was adopted, and officers appointed for the ensuing year.

**LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.**—A meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; J. Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. The report stated the beneficial influences of the committee's exertions, a system of instruction carefully adapted to the wants of this class of society, conducted by experienced teachers, having been formed and found to be quite adequate to supply an education to the blind not very inferior to that which is enjoyed by other children of the same age and station. The pupils had been enabled, by means of the embossed publications of the society, to read for themselves the Word of God. The progress made in the various branches of education continued to be most satisfactory. The number of inmates at present was 55, of whom 28 were females, and 17 males. The receipts for the past year amounted to £1844 9s. 9d., and the expenditure to £1746 6s. The report was adopted; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

**WHITTINGTON CLUB.**—The second anniversary dinner of this association was on Wednesday held in the large room of the club-house. Charles Lushington, M.P., presided on the occasion. Among the visitors present we observed Lord Nugent, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, J. Macgregor, Esq., M.P., J. Wyld, Esq., M.P., Francis Mowatt, Esq., M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wilson, Jun., M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke, Rev. J. Austin, Robert Hunt, Esq., Charles Knight, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst, J. Auldjo, Esq., F.R.S., &c. The report of the managing committee stated that the progress of the association was most satisfactory: the number of members at present on the books amounting to 1853, including 93 life members. An increase had also taken place in the number of persons belonging to the different classes in connexion with the association, as well as in the extent of the library. The statements of receipts and expenditure, and of the assets and liabilities, showed a decrease in the liabilities of about £80. The annual expense, however, amounted to about £2800; and an income of £3000, and not less than 2000 members, were necessary, in order to place the institution in a favourable state, and for accumulating a fund for library furniture and other requisites. The committee also congratulated the association upon the accession of Lord Brougham to the list of vice-presidents, who had, in the kindest manner, offered the institution the use of the elaborate philosophical apparatus with which his Lordship had conducted his recent experiments on light, and had also sketched the diagrams required to illustrate a lecture on the subject. The usual loyal and national toasts having been disposed of, the Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenæum;" and, in doing so, referred to the great success of the institution, which had triumphantly refuted the calumnies with which the association had to contend in the earlier period of its history. The club stood foremost of all other institutions of a similar character in the country, and combined, more than any other, the advantages of instruction with the benefits peculiar to institutions of this kind, without regard to any political or sectarian opinions, while, by its lectures and classes, it provided the means of that mental culture which, in too many instances, were sadly neglected. The toast was drunk with great applause; as were also the other toasts of the evening, among which were that of "The President," proposed by Lord Nugent, M.P.; "The Vice-Presidents," proposed by Mr. Wilson, M.P., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., returning thanks; "Literature and Science," proposed by Robert Hunt, Esq., Charles Knight, Esq., responding to the toast; "The Press," and the "Managing Committee." The arrangements of the evening were very creditable to the establishment.

**ELECTION OF THE JUDGE OF THE CITY SHERIFF'S COURT.**—On Thursday a Special Court of Common Council was held, for the purpose of electing a Judge of the City Sheriff's Court, the office being rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Commissioner Bullock to the Common Sergeantcy. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. A. Ryland, one of the City pleaders; Mr. R. Gurney, Q.C.; and Mr. M. Prendergast, Q.C., were duly nominated and seconded. It was then agreed that the number of candidates be reduced to two. The Recorder took the sense of the members, and announced the choice of the two to have fallen on Mr. R. Gurney, Q.C., and Mr. Prendergast, Q.C. The members then proceeded to the election by polling. At half-past one o'clock the poll closed, when the Recorder announced the result as follows:—Gurney, 119; Prendergast, 71. Mr. Gurney was accordingly duly elected, and took his seat at the law officers' table.

**ARCHITECTS', ENGINEERS', AND BUILDERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**—A public meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, to receive a report of the committee; Mr. C. R. Cockerell in the chair. The report stated that constant meetings had been held since last December, and they had obtained the opinions of workmen on the subject. The committee had deemed it expedient to have a sick and accident fund, and had recommended that donations and subscriptions should be increased until the interest was considered sufficient to meet the working expenses of this society. The report was adopted, and a committee formed for carrying out the recommendations contained in it. Several resolutions were then carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.**—On Monday, the sixth annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the above society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield presided, and was sustained by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and a numerous body of clergymen. The right rev. prelate, in his opening address, congratulated the meeting upon the large measure of success which had attended the exertions of the committee during the past year. Objections, indeed, had been raised against Scripture readers, in high and responsible quarters, but he believed they had been satisfactorily refuted, and, for his own part, he had founded two auxiliary associations in his diocese, and this he thought was the most conclusive proof he could adduce of his interest in the movement, and his approval of its operations. (Applause.) The report stated that the funds of the society had increased, as had likewise the spheres of its labours during the past year. They had now a permanent income of nearly £5000 a year. The sum received from the local auxiliaries had exceeded that subscribed during the previous twelve months by the sum of £750, and 230 subscribers had been added to the list. A "ladies' fund" had been instituted for three or more additional readers. The society had now 97 agents employed, and though during the time of the cholera 30 readers had come in contact with 1468 cases, there had not been a single death among the former. The visits paid were—to members of the Church of England, 200,280; to Roman Catholics, 23,850; to Dissenters, 34,840; and to persons attending no place of worship, 96,314—making a total of 355,284 visits. The receipts amounted on the whole to £8072, and the expenditure, the largest item of which was salaries, £7087, left a balance of £236. On the motion of J. Labouchere, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Miller, the report was adopted.

**WESTMINSTER RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the friends of these institutions was held at Willis's-rooms, Lord Ashley, M.P., presiding. In opening the proceedings, the noble Lord combated at considerable length the attacks which have recently been made upon the Ragged School system. He confessed he had regarded with some alarm the remarks which had been made upon ragged schools by a portion of the metropolitan press; but those statements had been carefully examined, and the friends of ragged schools found they were in a better position than ever. It had never been pretended that ragged schools aimed too high. It had never been pretended that these institutions were perfect in their construction, or that their friends had succeeded in all they had attempted, but they had succeeded a great deal better than they expected. They had to deal with a wild and lawless class, never trained to habits of industry, and never having experienced the comforts of home. They could not be coerced, but must be persuaded. They gathered these children together every day for temporal instruction, and yet it had been alleged that they had done worse than leaving them to wander about the streets of London unregarded and uncared for. No account was taken by those who made the attacks referred to, of the constant importation of persons from Ireland; whereas, if they could examine the commitments, he had no doubt they would find that two-thirds of them were from the sister Isle. With regard to the danger of sending children indiscriminately to ragged schools, he could only say that the same anxiety prevailed in parents' minds in sending their children to public schools under careful and pious masters—to Harrow, to Eton, and to Westminster. The argument, therefore, was worth nothing. The report, which was read by Mr. Genl, stated, that, of the number now in the Refuge, six are orphans, 35 fatherless, 20 motherless, 39 have both parents living, 3 have fathers transported, 9 were in prison before they came to the school. All these children are in course of educational training and instruction in various useful arts, by means of which they will afterwards be enabled to obtain a livelihood. Many of the children who had been admitted into the schools had gone out as emigrants, and many letters had been received from them which proved the value of the institution. The expenditure of the year had exceeded the receipts by £70. On the motion of Lord Kinnaird, seconded by the Rev. W. Arthur, the report was adopted, and a committee for the ensuing year was appointed. Resolutions, expressive of confidence in the Ragged School system, and pledging the meeting to support that established in Westminster, were spoken to by the Rev. W. W. Robinson, Mr. Payne, the barrister, and other gentlemen, and were ultimately agreed to.

**ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES.**—An annual general meeting of the subscribers to these charities took place on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman (the patron) in the chair. The report stated that the committee had held weekly meetings ever since the last general meeting; and they had found, on examining the state of these charities, much to deplore—the wants many, the complaints as to the schools very numerous, the resources small and for the most part anticipated, and, added to these difficulties, a debt of nearly £1000. Under these circumstances, they had felt it their duty to apply all their energies, in the first place, to the liquidation of the debt, which was a dead weight upon the efficiency of the charity; and they were glad to be enabled to report that upwards of £650 had already been subscribed, leaving the debt comparatively small. They were greatly indebted to Mr. Harrison for his zeal and attention to the interests of the charity. An alteration in the rules had been drawn up, by which it was anticipated that the working of the committee would be carried on much more efficiently. The office of secretary had been filled up, since the resignation of Mr. Pagliano, by Mr. John Charles Rees, who had kindly volunteered his services. The report concluded by calling upon the friends of this charity and the public generally to come forward and give an earnest and heartfelt co-operation in behalf of these charities, that they might be raised at least to a level with other existing charities. The balance-sheet showed the expenditure to have been £604 1s. 8d., and there was a sum due amounting to £331 19s. Lord Camoys moved that the report be adopted, which was carried unanimously. After some observations from the rev. chairman respecting the arduous work which the committee of investigation had gone through, resolutions confirming the alterations made in the rules and regulations of this charity were carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

**WARD OF CHEAP.**—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of this ward in the Court of Common Council, by the death of Mr. Deputy Brook, of Cheapside, who has been for nearly forty years in the corporation. A requisition having been presented to Mr. J. Bennett, F.R.A.S., goldsmith, of Cheapside, requesting him to serve the ward in council, he has consented to be put in nomination as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

**THE JUDGES AND THE CORPORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.**—Sunday last being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Judges, according to custom, attended divine service at the metropolitan cathedral, being accompanied by a large number of members of the civic corporation, and several Sergeants-at-Law, all in full costume. Amongst those present were Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Talford, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman W. Hunter, Alderman Sidney, M.P., Alderman Moon, Alderman Carden, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, &c.

No. 52, "A Guard-Room;" and No. 225, "A Kbeel, or Public Reservoir for the Gratuitous Supply of Water." We shall refer to these works next week.

In Mr. Wehnert's "Caxton" reading the first proof sheet from his Printing Press in Westminster Abbey," we have the whole interest of the picture properly concentrated in Caxton and Caxton's labours. The hero of the picture occupies his proper position; the object sought has been ever uppermost in the artist's mind, and a well-considered and a well-told story is the result. The "Caxton" is by far the best work on a large scale that Mr. Wehnert has yet done. It is full of rare and real merit, and exhibits an extension of the usual limits and resources of water-colour art. Some of the heads are fine, and full of character. There is no authority, we believe, for the likeness of Caxton, but the head in Mr. Wehnert's picture is true to the received portrait of the father of English printing. We may observe, in quitting Mr. Wehnert, that he has made two mistakes—one in his picture, the other in his description of it. Caxton's first book, "The Game of Chess," was a much smaller book than it is represented by Mr. Wehnert; and the Almonry of the Abbey, in which it was printed, did not occupy the site of what is now Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Almonry was to the west, not to the east, of the Abbey.

Mr. Vacher's best work is No. 44, "The Bazaar of Algiers." Equally wonderful for its fidelity and finish. There is truth and nature in No. 246, by the same artist, "A Caravan crossing the Plain of the Meidjah."

There are few water-colour artists who can, when they please, throw more delicate beauty into their works than Mr. E. H. Corbould. He has a fine sense of female loveliness, and a keen eye for the refinements of colour. But he loves exaggerations, and too frequently attempts too much. In the present exhibition we see him to advantage in No. 12, "Louisa," a female portrait so called; full of elegance and beauty. His "Elgiva" in the hands of the creatures of Odo. Archbishop of Canterbury," is a wonderful example of his beauties and defects, of his truth to nature, and his violent exaggerations.

In "The Caesar's Tower, Warwick Castle," Mr. Robertson has sustained the reputation of his contributions last year, and has been very successful.

In the landscape branch of water-colour art, the new society has made a stride forward. Mr. Bennett rivals Mr. Davidson in transferring to paper the green delights of noontide groves and evening colonnades; and Mr. Fahey, in his view near Kit's Coty House, has caught the character of Kentish scenery with a master's pencil.

Of the nine lady contributors, the palm of excellence is due to Miss Fanny Corboux, for No. 47, "The Convalescent," two sisters, we may suppose—one in the full enjoyment of beauty and health, the other of beauty and returning health. The contrast is admirably delicate. Health seems to return to the convalescent as you watch her countenance. The execution merits particular praise.

After Miss F. Corboux we must mention Miss Setchel, for her "Jessie and Colin," from one of Crabbe's tales. The passage Miss Setchel has sought to represent deserves quotation:—

The youth embolden'd, yet abash'd, now told  
His fondest wish, nor found the maiden cold.  
His mother, smiling, whisper'd—"Let him go  
And seek the licence!" Jessie answer'd "No!"  
But Colin went. I know not if they live  
With all the comforts wealth and plenty give;  
But, with pure joy, to envious souls denied,  
To suppliant meanness and suspicious pride:  
And all age maidens or happy couples say,  
"They live like Jessie Bourn and Colin Gray."

Colin is too big, and somewhat violently out of drawing, but there is earnestness in the mother, and great beauty of mind and face in Jessie. The colouring is warm, and the peep through the cottage door full of English rusticity of the best character.

In painting flowers and fruits, Mrs. Margetts still continues to reign supreme.

FREMONT'S DIORAMA.

This Diorama was submitted to a private view on Wednesday, at the Egyptian Hall, and represents the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California across the Rocky Mountains, while crossing which Colonel Fremont and his party underwent many perils and sufferings. The painting (stated to have been made for the United States Government) consists of four parts or sections, and comprises an immense variety of eminently characteristic scenes, commencing with those illustrative of the wolf and deer hunts over the plains, and proceeding with the Upper Missouri River—the banks of which are profusely and variously depicted—until the junction of the Platte therewith. The most remarkable objects on this course, after passing the Yellowstone River, are the ravines and bell-crowned rocks. At length the party arrive at the broad prairie, which (as the result of a buffalo-hunt) is exhibited on fire, that surrounds the emigrants and trappers; while the Indians, in strangely-illuminated groups, watch the progress of the conflagration. From this, the change to a moonlight scene is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; and the Chimney Rock, two hundred feet high, with which the first section concludes, is as curious as it is prominent.

The second section introduces the spectator to Fort Laramie and the fine valleys beyond, with other scenes, such as the watch-fires, war-paths, councils, and encampments of the Indians. Perhaps the finest part of this section is a spirited drawing of a battle between a Snake and a number of Sioux Indians. The Platte and Beaver rivers, and scenes beyond, lead to the Great Salt Pass, where it is designed to establish a railroad for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and also to a prospect of the Rocky Mountains with their snow-capped peaks, including the Great Salt Lake, described as "the only view of it ever presented to the public, and the greatest curiosity in the world," with the Mormon city.

In the third section, we have the American Falls of Snake River, and still more magnificent the Columbia River, with its cascades. We must not, however, forget the Big-Tree Creek, with its titanic specimens of wood and timber, in the wonder with which we contemplate the Californian scenery of pyramid lakes and mountains snow-capped, through the difficulties and dangers of which the Fremont party threaded their way with great loss of life both to man and beast. Happy, however, the survivors who reached the "Pleasant Valley," and the river-head, "where gold is found in abundance."

The concluding series of pictures is occupied with the specialities of California—the valley and river of the Sacramento, the bay and town of San Francisco, and the missions established by the Jesuits; the wonderful and mysterious Aztec ruins; the forest and the mines; with representations of emigrants labouring in hope or dying of despair and agony; terminating with the Isthmus of Panama. The whole effect of the painting is exceedingly grand, and the exhibition cannot fail of being generally attractive.

CATLIN'S FAREWELL LECTURE.

Mr. Catlin delivered his farewell lecture on Thursday evening. The principal topic was the advantage of the Valley of the Mississippi to the emigrants. Such a field of enterprise exists not elsewhere, whether to the theorist or the practical man. Before long it must become the abode of a large portion of the human family. Such another spot is not to be found on the face of this planet. The whole of the river should have been called the Missouri. Such are a few of the statements made by Mr. Catlin, the whole of whose discourse was full of information, illustrated with a numerous series of maps and landscape pictures painted by himself. The subject included an interesting account of the Rocky Mountains and the gold regions of California. The audience was numerous, and the lecture, as it deserved, well received.

**THE RECENT WRECK OF THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE" STEAM-PACKET.**—From all the examinations that have been made of the ill-fated wreck, and from all inquiries that have been instituted, there remains little doubt that the fearful loss of life on board the *Adelaide* occurred by the blowing up of the vessel. The divers were directed to endeavour to ascertain positively the state of the boilers; and they have reported that in the upper part of the back of the boiler, on the port side, there is a large hole, the edges of the iron forced outwards, which can leave no doubt of the boiler having exploded, and forced out the port-quarter, stanchion, and after-deck, which may account for only one rocket having been thrown up from her, as rockets on board steamers are frequently kept tied up under the deck beams in the after part of the cabin. The stern frame, with the vessel's name, "*Royal Adelaide*, Dublin," with the stern-post and upper part of rudder-post, with iron tiller, all attached together, also the greater part of the after-deck, and the whole side of a boat, have been picked up on the Essex coast, and taken to Burnham. Very little cargo has been saved. The divers have been at work whenever the weather would allow of their operations; and there has been a revenue cutter on the spot to prevent plunder as much as possible.

**MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—EPILEPSY.**—Some time ago, we mentioned that a medical gentleman, named Jackson, had announced the discovery that the paroxysms of this fearful malady are owing to the disordered action of an important blood-vessel, and of which vessel the spleen is a part. We have been informed that the conclusions to which he has arrived are the following:—1. That the function or use of this vessel—of which the spleen is merely the roots, and the branches of which are in the liver, and the trunk between and connecting the two—is to receive the drink and digested food, as well as the blood from the stomach and bowels, and propel them slowly and gently through the liver into the heart. 2. That in persons subject to epilepsy this vessel has lost its healthy tone and action; and, therefore, during the interval between the last attack and the one approaching, becomes by degrees unduly distended; and that, when in this state of over-distension it contracts upon its contents, it gives rise to the epileptic paroxysm by causing an inordinate rush or flow of blood to take place through the liver into the heart, and which, meeting another current coming in an opposite direction, and bringing the blood to the heart from the head and other parts, arrests it; and by consequently arresting the circulation or motion of the blood through those parts, produces insensibility and convulsions, lividity of countenance &c., and, in short, the symptoms observable during the paroxysm. 3. That the principle of treatment deducible from the foregoing explanation of the cause and nature of epilepsy is, to restore the tone and prevent the undue distension of the vessel in question—the roots, trunk, and branches; for so long as no over-distension of it exists, the paroxysm cannot take place. As the "knowledge of a disease is half its cure," this doctrine, if it be true, is highly important, and holds out cheering hopes to those afflicted with epilepsy—a disease at present so seldom cured as to be amongst the *opprobria* of medicine. Whatever may be the practical results of this discovery—if discovery it be—it certainly possesses some of the chief characteristics of truth. It is simple, intelligible, and rational, which is more than can be said of all medical doctrines.



**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—On Sunday morning last, a sermon in aid of the fund of the Westminster Hospital was preached from the pulpit of Westminster chapel, James-street, Buckingham Palace, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, A.M. From a statement circulated among the congregation, it appeared that, owing to the extent of sickness during the past year, and particularly during the raging of the fearful pestilence last autumn, this claim upon the benevolent was urgently needed to meet the liabilities and current expenses of the institution. On the evening of the same day, the same rev. gentleman further advocated the cause of the Westminster Hospital; and at the conclusion of an eloquent appeal a second collection was made, making the total amount realised upwards of £46.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND ENDOWMENT FUND.**—The committee for the Building and Endowment of the new Hospital, in connexion with King's College, with the view of raising the necessary funds to carry out their design, have arranged to hold a festival, consisting of a public meeting, a dinner, and a concert, during the ensuing months of May and June, to which especial attention is invited. The number of those seeking relief in this hospital has become so considerable, that the present building is totally inadequate to the purpose for which it has hitherto been used. More than 22,000 poor persons have received relief during the past year. Under these circumstances, it has become absolutely necessary to add to the building, and, at the same time, to increase the funds for the permanent endowment of the charity.

**LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.**—The Rev. H. Melville, Principal of Haileybury College, Heris, has most kindly consented to preach a sermon for the benefit of the London Truss Society, on Sunday, the 12th of May, at St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street, the Rev. Mr. Repton having liberally given his pulpit for the occasion.

**THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.**—The total receipts of the Commissioners of Sewers between the 5th of January and the 31st of December, 1849, was £71,623 13s. 10d. Of this sum £35,105 was raised by rates, £13,518 by "contributions," and £23,000 by loan. The payments during the same period amounted to £35,345. The general cash account of the commissioners shows that they had a balance in hand on the 31st of December, 1849, of £2934 13s. 11d. The total sum expended on works commenced and completed under contracts and agreements during the year 1849 was £40,606; £10,573 of which was paid for new sewers, £5577 for "openings," £3946 for repairs to sewers and gulleys, and £18,395 for cleansing, flushing, and repairs caused thereby. The moneys owing to the commissioners on the 31st of last December were £56,171, and their debts £100,738.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—A paper on the supply of water to the metropolis was read on Wednesday evening at the Society's room, in the Adelphi, by Mr. Pym, in which he strongly recommended the working shafts on the banks of the Thames, for the admission of water to the chalk basin, and other shafts for raising it in a thoroughly filtered state, this plan adding to the natural supply through the outcrop of the chalk. The lecture was most numerously attended.

**THE HOSPITAL AT VICTORIA-PARK.**—The committee of the newly formed City of London Hospital have selected a design for the erection of a suitable institution for the treatment of diseases of the chest at Victoria-Park, where a piece of ground has been secured to the charity by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

**THE FORGOTTEN RECOGNISANCES FOR LOLA MONTES.**—It is understood now that in a few days final proceedings will be taken in the case of an order made by Peregrine Bingham, Esq., the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police-office, for the payment of the amount of a recognisance for the appearance of Maria Dolores, Comtesse de Landsfeld (Lola Montes), on the charge of bigamy, the particulars of which are familiar to the public. Messrs Henry Daniel Davies and Daniel Davies are the parties responsible for this amount.

**SKIRISH ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—On Tuesday morning, shortly before ten, an accident, which had well nigh proved fatal to several workmen, occurred in the great central hall of the new House of Parliament, in that part leading to the crypt in connexion with St. Stephen's-hall. Several men were engaged in raising a mass of stone weighing nearly three tons, intended to form part of the central arch of the hall, by means of hand machinery, the pulleys being suspended from three pillars, technically called "shear legs." The scaffolding, in consequence of the enormous weight of the stone, had been made extra strong, and the men had been cautioned to work it slowly and carefully. After three hours' labour the men had succeeded in raising the mass of stone to a height of between fifteen and twenty feet, and they then commenced to "stock it," so as to keep it steady working; the process of blocking was hardly gone through, when the ponderous weight of the stone, which was then resting on the two ropes of the hand pulley, caused the wheels of the block to snap from the rollers, the "shear legs" at the same time giving way, and the stone with the cumbersome machinery suddenly fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Fortunately the workmen, while the stone was suspended had withdrawn from the spot, those only remaining who were engaged in raising it. In the course of the fall of the "legs" three men were seriously injured, being knocked down and jammed between the "legs" and stones. Assistance was immediately rendered, and the men drawn out in a senseless condition, and conveyed to the hospital, when it was found that they had sustained most extensive injuries. Carrs, one of the sufferers, having received a compound fracture of the skull, and Michael Donoghue and the foreman, Webb, having received internal injuries; the effects of which may prove fatal to both. Carrs and Donoghue remain in the hospital, Webb being, at his earnest request, conveyed to his own house. The escape of the sufferers from being crushed to death is most miraculous, as had it not been for the shear-legs forcing them out, the stone must have fallen upon them, and certain death would have been inevitable.

**GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.**—On Tuesday, the first stone of the works of this company was laid by Mr. Dakin, the chairman of this company, at Bow, assisted by the various officials, and the proceedings passed off with great éclat. In the evening the shareholders and friends of the company dined at the London Tavern, Mr. Dakin presiding, when, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, Mr. Pearson, M.P., proposed "Prosperity to the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company," and pointed out that the company had already saved £50,000 to the public by the reductions effected in the price of gas. The Chairman returned thanks, and presented to Mr. Pearson an elegant silver claret jug, as a present from the directors, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., late Chairman of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, by his late colleagues, in testimony of their great estimation of his able services in assisting to form the company, thus destroying the gas monopoly that had existed in the city for thirty years, and, by reducing the price, effecting a saving to the city of nearly £50,000 annually. The directors have great pleasure in recording their sense of the encouragement which they received from their late chairman whilst joined with them in the administration of their arduous duties, by which their labour was lightened amidst opposition and difficulties of no ordinary kind; and they desire to express their fervent wishes for his health, prosperity, and long continuance in his course of public usefulness." Mr. Pearson acknowledged in suitable terms the receipt of the testimonial; and a variety of appropriate toasts having been drunk, the meeting separated.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday last gives the births as 1471. The deaths were 866; thus exhibiting a continued decrease in the mortality of the metropolis. During the two previous weeks the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were in succession, 1124, 893; they have now declined to 866. In the corresponding weeks of ten previous years (1840-49) the average number was 837, which being raised in the ratio of probable increase of population, becomes 1022; compared with which the number now returned shows a decrease of 156. In the same week of last year, before cholera became predominant, the deaths were 1049; the mean temperature, which was then unusually depressed, was lower than in last week by 12 degrees. Last week the deaths of 9 children and 2 adults were registered from small-pox (of which 3 occurred in the Small-pox Hospital, Camden Town), indicating rather an increase in the disease, though it has not yet quite attained the average; 17 children died of measles, which is exactly the average; 36 died of hooping-cough, and 18 children and 1 adult of scarlatina, both complaints being less fatal than usual; 8 children died of croup, about the usual number; 35 persons of typhus, and 8 of erysipelas, both of which are near the average. Ten women died after childbirth, to 7 of whom "puerperal fever" is assigned as the cause of death; 22 persons, of whom about half were children, died of diarrhoea and dysentery; this number is double the average, and also exhibits an increase on each of the three weeks immediately preceding. A woman died of "puerperal hæmorrhagia;" and again, two persons of chorea. The two cases in which the latter disease, so seldom fatal, occurred, are thus recorded:—At 8, Jeff's-place, St. John, Marylebone, on the 13th of April, the daughter of a coachmaker, aged sixteen years, chorea; on the 17th April, at the London Hospital, to which she had been brought from Stepney, a female servant, aged nineteen years, died of chorea. It is worthy of remark, that nine deaths have been registered in London from this cause during the last ten weeks, which is nearly double the number that usually occur in a year. Amongst diseases of the respiratory organs, pneumonia and asthma now show a decrease; bronchitis has also declined, if compared with the amount of corresponding weeks in the last three years, but is still in excess, in comparison with the mortality of the seven previous years.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.504 inches. The daily temperature varied little throughout the week; the mean temperature was on every day higher than on the same day on an average of seven years; the mean of the week was 48.9 degrees, and was about three degrees higher than the average.

**HONOUR TO LITERATURE.**—The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Captain Duckett the Gold Medal of Austria, as a mark of his approbation of the German part of his "Technological Military Dictionary."

**IMPROVEMENTS AT TOTTING.**—The premises formerly the pauper establishment of Mr. Drouet have been sold, and they are now being pulled down for the purpose of making a new road, building a terrace &c. Thus, we hope, will be effaced all recollection of the fearful events that happened at Drouet's, at Christmas, 1843, and which tended to injure the village, inasmuch as, prior to those events, Tooting was highly esteemed as a locality enjoying pure air and many other advantages. The registrar proved, at the time of the inquest, that Tooting was one of the healthiest districts in Surrey.

**HAILSTORM IN DUBLIN.**—A Correspondent has sketched the size and shape of some of the hailstones which fell on the north-east side of the city of Dublin, on the 18th inst. From one to three inches after they had fallen, they measured from three-quarters of an inch to one inch in diameter; they were mostly flattened at the sides, and rough at the edges; and had radiated, spike-like centres, imbedded, as it were, in clear, hard ice.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**MATE-MATCHING.** Boulogne Sur-mer.—Despite your confidence, you are positively wrong. No 321 cannot be solved in your way. If, indeed, it could, our comments on its excellence would have been very much misplaced. Let Black for his 2d move take Q P with Pawn, and then how can you possibly give mate?

**J C K, ZETA.**—The same attempt to solve Herr Ries's admirable diagram, 321, has been sent us by at least a hundred and fifty correspondents; but it is, notwithstanding, wrong, as you will find on carefully going through the variations submitted.

**HOPKES.**—Black at his second move may take Pawn with K's Pawn; how, then, is mate in four moves to be effected?

**J B C, REAS.**—He could claim a second Queen. See the *Intro* 21, page 33 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

**E R.**—You had an unquestionable right to Castle under such circumstances.

**JOVENS.**—No 7 is too crowded, and sadly wanting in point. One or two of the earlier ones shall appear.

**J S.** You cannot seriously intend the diagram in question for a Chess Problem.

**G Y H; PAW; P T L; W P.**—We believe mate may be deferred to five moves.

**C W.**—The next move would obviously be—2. Kt to K Kt 3d (ch), and then 3. P takes P—mate.

**SIR G B.**—On looking again, you will find, that even in the preliminary diagram, White may mate easily in three moves, after Black retreats his Kt to Q R.

**R D M.**—Bestow a few weeks' attention to the inimitable problems of D'Orville and Bolton, before you attempt to compose any yourself.

**W A B.**—The 16th law declares that a player cannot Castle in the following cases:—1. If the King or Rook have been moved; 2. If the King be in check; 3. If there be any Piece between the King and the Rook; 4. If the King pass over any square attacked by one of the adversary's Piece or Pawns.

**PATIENCE, BATH UN, W N, T H.**—See the notice above to Argus, &c.

**J P. Hythe.**—The key moves to enigma No 555, are—1. P takes P (ch), and 2. Kt to K 4th (ch) *Scholar's* Pawns.—In diagram No 19 of the "Text-book," the white's side should be black, and vice versa. To understand this, place the men as they stand there, and then turn the board round. The white king will then be as he ought, at his Q 8th sq.

**B W F.**—In a drawn game neither party wins.

**STULTUS.**—We are unacquainted with the game of "Faro." You will find it fully described, no doubt, in Bohn's comprehensive "Hand-book of Games," just published.

**SOLUTIONS BY ST EDMUND, C S, Romford Chess-Club; JUVENES, G Y H, CARTHUSIAN, F G H, B W F, M P, Rev C L, Rev R V, F R S; P, Boldon; J A W, F G M, Milo, Perseus, W D; M A, Oxford; J P. Hythe, P G, are correct. All others are wrong.**

**CAMILLE, Eaton-square.**—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," and the other works named, together with the "famous" new Chess-men, may be got, if we mistake not, at Westerton's well-known Library, Knightsbridge.

**W G.**—A striking advance on your former efforts.

**T G W.**—If the conditions were, that mate should be accomplished in four moves, a solution in five moves is, of course, of no avail. You seem, however, to have solved it perfectly, according to the stipulations.

**ARGUS, LYNN, and Others.**—In Problem No. 325, mate can be effected very cleverly in five moves, as it stands; but as a four-move problem, it requires that the White Pawn at K Kt 6th should be a Black one.

**HIGHLANDER.**—You will see the whole of the correspondence on the subject of the "Edinburgh match," which has lately appeared in the Scotch papers, in last month's number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. In reading it we were somewhat embarrassed by an error of the printer's, in transcribing the last two of the letters, whereby "Spectator's" reply, dated 6th March, is given before his opponent's letter of February 27th.

**BELGRAVIA.**—The "Stanton Chess-men," in the beautiful material called "Carrara," are manufactured at Messrs Wedgwood's celebrated "Eturia" in Staffordshire. They are obtainable in London, at the Polytechnic Institution, and at 27, King William-street, Charing-cross.

**MARCUS, JUVENES, AMATEUR.**—See notice to ARGUS, LYNN, &c.

**A A A, &c, Hammersmith.**—In all problems the men are to be placed on the squares they are described to stand on. Your solutions are all wrong.

**J N S, Newark.**—Want of space prevents its insertion in our columns, but we should think it would prove acceptable to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

**S G.**—1. The match between Messrs Mongrillon and Medley has not yet terminated. 2. The fault perhaps rests with your bookseller, our copy came duly to hand early in the month.

**A SHEFFIELD GRINDER.**—Your solution of the famous Stuttgart Problem was extremely creditable to you.

**A MEMBER OF THE WORKING MAN'S CHESS CLUB, Leeds.**—We suspect you will find a flaw in your solution No 325, on examination. Suppose, for example, Black play—1. P to K B 5th, how could you proceed? You are quite right respecting No 324.

**R B W.**—They shall be examined. [G B F—Now under consideration]

\* \* \* The replies to numerous Correspondents on Chess are unavoidably deferred until next week.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 326.

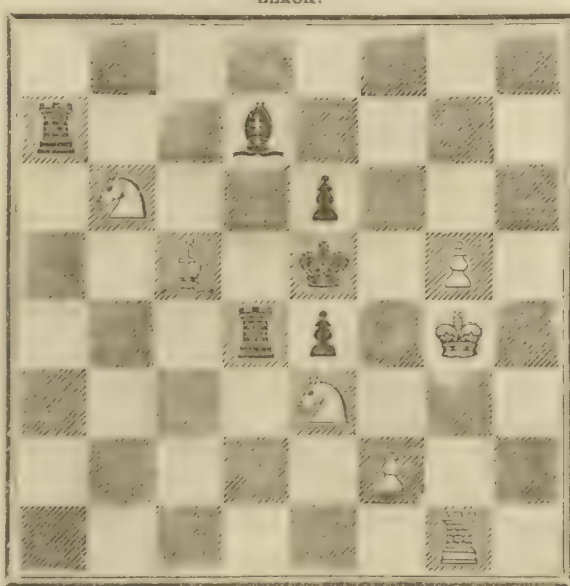
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	R takes Q	3. R to Q 7th (dis. ch)	K moves
2. K B to Q B 4th	Kt takes B, or (x)	4. Kt mates	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 2.	Q or R to Q B 3d (ch)	3. R to K 4th (double check)	K takes R
(If the Q or R check on the adverse Royal line, White intercepts the R (dis. ch, &c.)			
4. Kt mates			

## PROBLEM NO. 327.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON, York.

BLACK.



White to move, and checkmate in three moves.

## SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London). BLACK (Amsterdam).  
5. Q Kt to Q B 3d  
Amsterdam to play.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game in the Match between Messrs. HORWITZ and GREENAWAY, the former giving the Pawn and two moves.  
(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	11. K B P takes P	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3d	12. K Kt to K 2d	Q to Kt 4th
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Kt 3d	13. R to K Bsq (ch) (a)	K to K 2d
4. P to K 5th	P to Kt 3d	14. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Ksq
5. P to K R 4th	P to Q 3d	15. Q takes Q	B takes Q
6. P to Q B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	16. R takes K R P	R takes R
7. P to K B 4th	K B to K R 3d	17. B takes R	Q Kt to K 2d
8. Q to Kt 4th	P takes P	18. Kt to Q 2d	B takes Kt (ch)
9. P to K R 5th	P takes K R P	19. K takes B	B to Q 2d
10. Q takes P (ch)	K to K B sq		

And the game was ultimately won by Mr. Horwitz.

(a) But why not have Castled, giving check? It would have been next to impossible for Black then to have escaped from the attack.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 563.—This ingenious little stratagem is extracted from the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.  
White: K at Q sq, Q at her Kt 3d, R at K R 2d, Kt at Q 3d.  
Black: K at his 6th; P at K R 4th, K Kt 5th, K 5th, and Q 5th.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 564.—Clever termination of an actual game, by Mr. ROLL.  
White: K at Q R sq, Q at her 7th, Rs at K Kt sq and Q sq; Ps at K R 2d, Q Kt 2d, and R 2d.  
Black: K at K R 2nd, Q at her B 5th, Rs at K B sq and Q B 2d; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, K 4th, and Q 4th.  
White, having to play, announced mate in four moves.

No. 565.—By Mr. J. B. KNOTT.  
White: K at his Kt 5th, Q at her Kt 8th, Kt at Q 2d; Ps at K 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 5th.  
Black: K at Q 5th, Ps at K 3d and Q B 3d.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 566.—By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.  
White: K at his 2d, Bs at Q 6th and Q Kt 7th, Kt at K 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 5th, K 5th, Q 3d, and Q Kt 2d.  
Black: K at Q 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3d, and Q Kt 6th.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 567.—By Sir G. S.  
White: K at K B 6th, R at K B 5th, B at K 2d, P at K B 3d.  
Black: K at K R 3d, B at K R 4th, P at K R 5th and K Kt 5th.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has subscribed £50 towards the erection of a chapel for the use of the inmates of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.

The Royal Irish Academy are making preparations to organise a general system of meteorological and tidal observations in Ireland, which neither the Government, the British Association, nor the Royal Society of London has as yet attempted to form.

Henceforward the sale of postage stamps of the value of 10d. and 1s. will be extended to all post-offices throughout the United Kingdom. Postmasters will make the necessary application to the chief department for the supply which they may require of these stamps.

Already the merchants and citizens of Belfast have raised a fund of £500 for the purposes of the Exposition of 1851.

Several of the provincial papers of Ireland describe specimens of new potatoes which have been produced as exhibiting a very healthy appearance.

A subscription list has been opened at the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, for the sufferers by the loss of the *Royal Adelaide*.

Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., who has been recently elected a vice-patron of the Royal Naval School, has presented a donation of £20 in aid of the funds, this being his twelfth contribution to the institution.

It is understood to be in contemplation to erect a monastery on an extensive scale near the Roman Catholic Chapel in Rugby, land having been purchased for that purpose.

On last Saturday forenoon the new church of St. Bartholomew, situate in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The sacred edifice is erected out of the materials which formed the church of St. Bartholomew, in Broad-street, which was taken down for the improvements adjoining the Royal Exchange. The Rev. Mr. Denton, senior curate of St. Dunstons, is the incumbent.

Lord Brougham is about to convert some of his fine lands near Brouzham Hall into a deer-park, the high walls of which are making rapid progress towards completion. It will be stocked by deer from Lowther.

At a recent meeting held at the Vernon Arms, Sudbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a suitable memorial to the late G. E. Anson, Esq., it was determined that the clerestory windows of the church of Hanbury, the parish where Mr. Anson resided, should be restored and illuminated, for which two hundred pounds will be required. Before the meeting separated nearly £50 of that sum was subscribed and handed to the treasurer, H. Chawner, Esq.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the manufacturing firm of Gruman, of Elbing, which employs more than 1000 workmen, had been obliged to suspend payment. The liabilities exceed 1,000,000 thalers; but the creditors had accorded six months' time, and the authorities of the town had solicited an advance from the Government. The failure is stated to be one of the consequences of the war with Denmark. At Memel, also, houses engaged in the timber trade have greatly suffered from the same cause.

The journal *La Suisse*, of Berne, confirms a statement already published, that the Neapolitan Government had given orders to stop the progress of all Swiss commercial travellers through the Neapolitan states, and to expel all and admit none for whom the Swiss consul, M. Morekofer, refused to give caution. This measure dates from the moment when the great German powers assumed a hostile attitude towards Switzerland.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Smyrna at half-past 3 A.M., of Wednesday, the 3rd instant, which caused the greatest alarm. The noise which preceded the shock is described as most terrific.

By the report for the year 1849, made to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, it appears that during the past year 131 joint stock companies have been provisionally registered, at a total cost, including the fees paid at the branch office in Dublin, of £2027. The return mentions that during the year there have been no bankruptcies of joint-stock companies.

The provincial papers state that in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties the pear-trees blossom most abundantly, and the apple-trees, too, give promise that they will soon be covered with bloom. Should the crop of fruit be proportionate to the blossom, there is no doubt but it will be abundant; and the check which the weather has recently given to the trees is considered rather favourable to the crop of fruit than otherwise.

On Saturday last there arrived in Hull, by train, from Darlington, eight bulls and four heifers of the Durham breed, from the eminent breeders Mr. R. Thornton, of Stapleton, and Mr. R. Emerson, of Eryholm, which were shipped for the Belgian Government.

The boisterous state of the weather during the past week has hindered the Cornish fishermen from going to sea. Of three boats on Monday night, one took 300 fish, another lost 18 nets, and the third was obliged to go to Newquay or St. Agnes.

At a Court of Admiralty Sessions recently held in Spanish Town, Jamaica, a case was tried which excited a good deal of interest. An aged woman named Klaber was charged with taking to Cuba with her, upwards of 25 years ago, and selling into slavery, a poor black woman, named Nelson. The charge was fully substantiated, and the prisoner sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Accounts from Malta to the 14th of April announce that Ruggiero Settimo, the President of the late Provisional Government of Sicily, was lying in a very hopeless state from a serious malady, and great fears were entertained that the disease might have a fatal result.

It is said that the Count de Montemolin contemplates publishing a manifesto to the Spanish nation on the confinement of the Queen; in which, after solemnly protesting against the usurpation of his rights, he will proclaim the principles on which he will govern Spain if ever Divine Providence call him to the throne.

The King Consort of Spain has ordered to be made an exact model of the sword that Francis I. surrendered at Pavia, to replace the original one in the royal armoury, which was given up to Murat, at his demand, when he entered Madrid in 1808. This substitution of the ideal for the real will only serve to remind Spaniards of the subservience to France of the functionaries who complied with the mandate of the invader and swore allegiance to the usurper.

On Saturday last, a large concourse of persons assembled on the old bridge and city walls of Chester, to watch the gambols of some porpoises, which had come up the river with the tide as high as the causeway. Several "Strymonians" resolved, if possible, to capture these enemies of the salmon tribe; and after "dodging" them for several hours, they succeeded in netting two young ones, which weighed about 60 lb. each.

The foreign papers announce the death, at his native place, near Naples, of General Avitabile, who some years ago organized the army of Runjeet Sing, at Lahore, and who defended Peshawar against our troops.

The Duke de Bordeaux has subscribed 1000*l.* to the fund raising for the relief of the wounded, and the families of those who perished in the catastrophe at Anvers. The Earl of Pembroke has subscribed a similar sum.

Several papers state that Cardinal Dupont is definitively nominated ambassador from France at Rome to the Holy Father. This is not the first time that the cardinals have been designated to represent France at the Court of the Pope. Cardinal d'Ussat, under Henri IV., caused to be recognized the protectorate of France, and its great political and ecclesiastical liberties.

The City of London Union Board of Guardians have resolved to throw open their doors to the public press. The discussion prior to this decision was of considerable duration.

It is mentioned in Scotland as a strange anomaly, that, although prices continue longer low than is agreeable to parties interested in agriculture, some farms lately out of lease in Ayrshire have found tenants readily; one very recently, at an advanced rent. Grass parks, too, are at as high rates as formerly.

A strong effort is about to be made by the Welsh and Lancashire members to induce the Government to lend their assistance to remove the Swilly Rocks, which render the navigation of the Menai Straits so dangerous.

The municipal committee has just given its approbation to a proposition for macadamising the boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastille. It has also authorised the names of the Rue du Faubourg St. Martin and the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis to be changed into the Rue de la Porte St. Martin and the Rue de la Porte St. Denis, the inhabitants being of opinion that the term *faubourg* injured their interests.

Accounts have been received of the death of Mr. Retemeyer, the Colonial Receiver-General, Demerara. Mr. Retemeyer, we understand, at the time of his decease was 65 years of age, the last 20 or 25 years of which had been passed in the service of the Crown and the public as Colonial Receiver-General of British Guiana, and about forty as an inhabitant of that colony.

The Lord Chancellor continues to improve in health. His Lordship is now strong enough to hear counsel at his house, in Park-lane, on such matters as are represented to be of pressing interest; but no day has yet been named for the commencement of the public sittings.

The increase which has taken place within the year 1849 in the number of persons employed, or in the salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses in all public offices or departments, is as follows:—Increase in number of persons employed, 700 (638 in the Post-office); salaries, £20,652 7s. 2d.; emoluments, £689 7s. 9d.; retired allowances, £47,384; expenses, £7152 16s. 2d.; total, £75,875 11s. 1d. The diminution within the same period was as follows:—Number of persons, 1002; salaries, £98,890 13s. 8d.; emoluments, £17,128 7s.; retired allowances, £3356 2s. 11d.; expenses, £24,078 14s. 9d.; total, £143,653 18s. 4d.

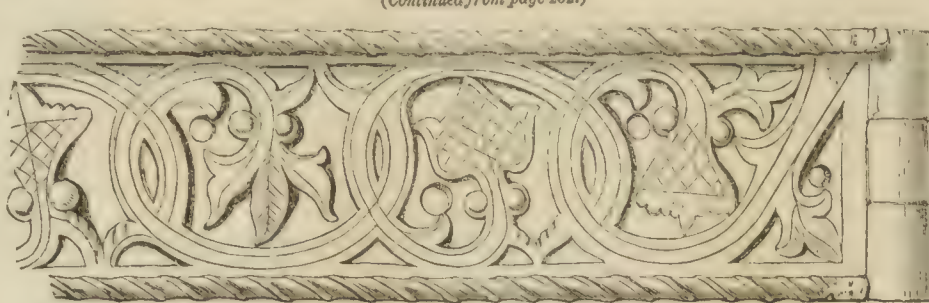
In Cephalonia (one of the Ionian Islands under British rule), at the court-martial recently held after the insurrection of last year, there were 44 persons sentenced to death, 2 to transportation, 7 to imprisonment, 11 to corporal punishment, 2 were acquitted, and 1 discharged by reason of a void trial. Of the number sentenced to death, 21 were executed, and 16 had their sentences commuted. The number flogged was 80, and the total number of lashes inflicted 2987. During the same period, one newspaper editors and two contributors were expelled from the island.

On Thursday week, a pike weighing 14 lb was shot by Mr. Stewart, in the Loch of Forfar, on a Sunday, another, weighing 22 lb., and on Monday another, weighing about 22 lb. When a pike shows its tail above the water, Mr. Stewart instantly fires one of the barrels of his gun. The fish, on being struck, leaps almost entirely out of the water, and while in this position receives the contents of the other barrel.



## THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ART.

(Continued from page 252.)

ORNAMENT FROM STAFF OF HALBERD.  
HENRY VIII.

HINGE, OF GERMAN WORK.—(MR. PRATT.)

THIS collection presents an inexhaustible source, whence our Artists continue to select subjects for their pencils; and the owners of these works of art, so far from evincing any jealousy or uneasiness respecting the illustration of their property, willingly offer us facilities of which in numerous instances we regret our inability to avail ourselves. Although we have not been able to illustrate the Exhibition so fully as we could wish, our Artists have pictured some of the most striking records of this very interesting

in the Stowe collection, as presenting one of the most delicate examples of the Milanese damascene-work in gold and silver, of the sixteenth century. We are now enabled to subjoin some of the pattern in detail, which combines an extreme degree of finish with a perfect unity of design. We have also engraved a pattern from one of the halberds from Windsor Castle, of the time of Henry VIII., which will convey a fair idea of the cost lavished on their arms by the dandy Halberdiers, or Body-Guardsmen of those days.

mon fate of a vast number of things dedicated to religious purposes, and has been removed from its original depository at Eu, during the French revolution. Amongst the numerous objects of interest, we particularly observed a case of miniatures, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, containing portraits of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Catharine Howard, Catharine of Arragon, Prince Edward, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, James I., Sir T. More, Baron and Baroness Ellesmere, and Princess Elizabeth. But perhaps the whole Exhibition does not contain a more curious historical relic than the staff of the High Constable of England—an office which was exercised by one of the Stafford family in 1483, but which has for ages fallen into disuse. This staff, which is of silver, having a gilt coronet at its termination, with the Stafford arms engraved on it, is exhibited by Lady Stafford.

NO. 182.—ARABESQUE FROM INKSTAND.  
16TH CENTURY.

collection. "Life is short, art is long;" and the attempt to elucidate the page of history by actual reference to many of the masterpieces of artists whose reputations have survived the ages in which they flourished, has proved eminently successful; for, although the primary object of this Exhibition was doubtless to institute a comparison between Ancient and Modern Art (in which, by the by, the latter does not always appear to the greatest advantage), it must be confessed that it owes its interest principally to the historical associations which the inspection of rare works of antiquity never fails to call up. We confidently predict, therefore, that, should the Archaeological Institute carry their project into effect next year, of forming an antiquarian museum on a large scale (not confining the Exhibition exclusively to works of art), such a scheme will be attended with the happiest results; and be the means of conveying much real information to the utilitarian, as well as much general gratification to the archaeologist.

Of no very high antiquity, nor yet possessing any strong claims to notice on account of its merits as a work of art, is the very curious Cup presented to the Barber-Surgeons' Company, in 1678, by Charles II., of which we subjoin a representation. Its stem is formed of the trunk of an oak tree, and the cover is surmounted by a huge crown. On what occasion the fraternity was honoured with this Royal gift is not exactly known; but it is not improbable that it was presented by the King after the Restoration, in testimony of service rendered by the Company to the cause of Royalty during the civil wars. The acorns depending from the boughs in a quaint and not inappropriate device, and possibly the whole design, bears some fanciful allusion to the story of King Charles in the oak.

There is also in the collection another cup of silver gilt, given by Henry VIII. to the Barber Surgeons' Company, in 1540. It is richly embossed with ornaments, in the style of Holbein, among which occur the rose, fleur-de-lis, and portcullis. Four lions' masks are on the bowl, from which hang bells; and in the interior are the arms of the company, &c.

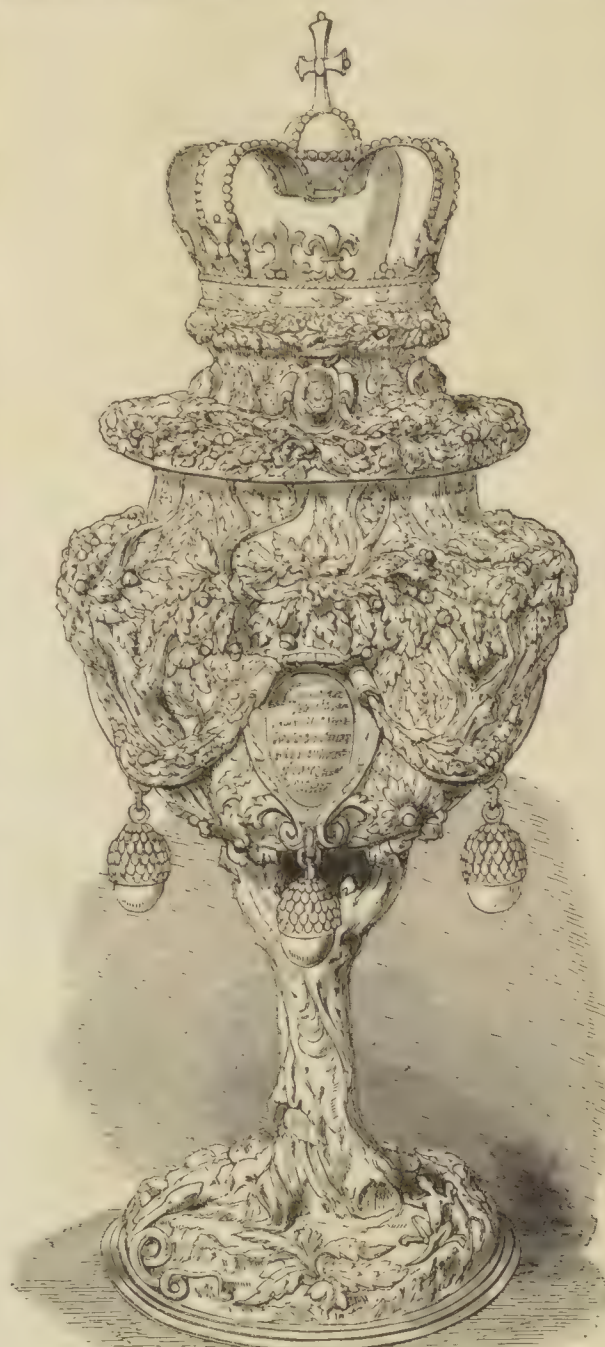
Another illustration is a fac-simile of a Jewel of the fifteenth century, attributed to the celebrated Cellini. The setting is



NO. 172.—ETUI, IN PERFORATED STEEL.

formed by various figures, and a large pearl depends from it. This elaborate piece of *bijouterie*, which is the property of Mr. Farrer, was exhibited at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Lincoln; but, in the absence of any direct testimony to that effect, it is difficult to conceive it to be a production of this great artist; indeed, if only one half the works said to have been wrought by Cellini were really executed by him, he must not only have been one of the most wonderful, but also one of the most industrious of men. In fact, but very few of this master's works can be identified in the present day; but there is a cup (in the possession, we believe, of the Earl of Ilchester) which, with the precious vessel preserved in the Ambras Museum at Vienna, and some other things, can be distinctly recognised by the allusion made to them by Cellini himself in his autobiography.

The small perforated steel etui, which we have engraved, is the property of Mr. Baring Wall, M.P. It has the arms of the Medici family wrought on the cover, surmounted by a cardinal's hat: from which it may be inferred that it originally belonged either to the famous Leo X., who became Pope in 1514; or to Clement VII., who ascended the Papal throne in 1523; or to Ferdinand de' Medici, who, although a Cardinal, became Grand Duke of Tuscany about 1590; but, in either case, at least one hundred years greater antiquity can be claimed for this relic than the date assigned to it in the catalogue. We have before alluded to the beautiful case of mathematical instruments, formerly



NO. 67.—SILVER CUP GIVEN BY CHARLES II. TO THE BARBER-SURGEONS' COMPANY.

Our last Engraving is a representation of a casket, or forcier, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Eu, in Normandy. We have already alluded to the great peculiarity in style exhibited by these early Christian reliquaries; and this one, which is of the date of the fourteenth century, does not differ materially, in its design and ornamentation, from many others of the same period, which are adorned externally with the usual Gothic tracery, and painted internally with some Scripture subject, generally having reference to some passages in the life of the saint whose relics they contained. It is the property of Mr. S. Hodgkinson, and probably has experienced the com-



NO. 214.—CASKET OR FORCIER, FROM THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT EU, IN NORMANDY.—14TH CENTURY.



NO. 376.—GOLD PENDANT, ATTRIBUTED TO CELLINI.

working of the leading *motif* of the allegro. In place of a second overture to conclude the programme, there was an adagio and fugue of Mozart, a portion of which, it was bruited, was written by Sechter: the point is immaterial; it is but a scholastic exercise, which, deprived of Mozart's name, would be regarded as a nonentity. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, who sang the "Der Freyschütz" grand scena very expressively, although the time was too much dragged, and the difficult "Non mi dir" of Mozart; and Mr. Whitworth, who sang artistically the "Addio" of Mozart, and an air by Paer. Miss Kate Loder performed cleverly W. S. Bennett's "Caprice" with orchestral accompaniments—a thoroughly Mendelssohnian piece. Mr. Costa conducted with his usual energy and precision. The next concert will take place on the 6th of May.

The third meeting of the Musical Union took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday afternoon. The programme comprised Spohr's Double Quartet in E minor, No. 3, Op. 87, played by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill and Piatti, Goffrie, Watson, Mellon and Pilet; Mendelssohn's duo for piano and violoncello in D' Op. 58, performed by Herr Hallé and Piatti; and Beethoven's

## MUSIC.

## CONCERTS.

The fourth Philharmonic Concert was given last Monday evening: the rooms were quite filled, the Duke of Cambridge again being present. The Symphonies were Cipriani Potter's MS. in D, and the familiar No. 9, in B flat, of Salaman's set. Mr. Potter's work is that of a musician who is thoroughly versed in the mechanism of his art, and who adheres to the received forms, without any spasmodic attempt at experimental harmony—the besetting sin of our younger musical writers of Symphonies. The scherzo was encored; but we preferred the andante, the lovely theme in which was beautifully led off by Charles Harper on the horn, and was equally delicately handled by Mr. A. Nicholson on the oboe. In the presto finale there was fire, and variety of contrapuntal treatment; but the *motivi* were too restlessly pantomimic. There was but one overture—Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," superbly rendered, and unanimously encored. This composition bids fair to be one of the most popular overtures, now that its design is better comprehended, and its execution is becoming more firm and precise. The Beethoven Violin Concerto, executed by Sainton, created a great sensation. It partakes more of the attributes of the symphony than of the concerto, so picturesque and massive are the *tutti*; and, whilst it taxes the powers of a violinist in the highest degree, it is still ungrateful for him, as the conclusion of almost every long series of intricate passages is an anti-climax. Of Sainton's truly masterly interpretation, nothing in the way of praise can be exaggerated; never before has he taken such high ground: his breadth of tone, correct intonation, freedom of bowing, and spirited style, were always his recognised qualities; but, on this occasion, he displayed a degree of intensity, exquisite refinement, and finish of execution that quite electrified the auditory: his two cadences were admirable, the first especially, from its skilful





LAVIA. D'OKOLSKI. ZELGER. VERA. TAMBURINI. TAMBERLIK. TAGLIAFICO.  
SCENE FROM "ZORA," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Quartet in C minor, No. 4, Op. 18, executed by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Platt. M. Hallé, who will be in town for the season, also played Chopin's Nocturnes for piano, Op. 32, and Polonaise in A, Op. 40. Hallé ranks as one of the finest interpreters of classical music, and his playing was worthy of his great reputation.

The amateurs who were not present at Mr. Platt's Farewell Concert, on Wednesday morning, lost one of the greatest musical treats of the season. The C minor Symphony of Beethoven, and the "Oberon" and the "Jubilee" overtures, were gloriously played by the Royal Italian Opera band; Mrs. Anderson performed the first movement of Hummel's pianoforte concert in A minor, in admirable style; and the appearance of the patriarch Lindley to play, with Lucas and Howell, in Corelli's trio, created a sensation that will not be easily forgotten. The members of the orchestra surrounded the venerable violoncellist in groups, anxious to catch the last notes of his instrument, from which he drew tones of matchless purity. He was encircled with acclamations; but he descended from his rostrum seemingly conscious that it was the last time he had played. It must have been a consolation to him to know that he had struck the lyre for the final period on behalf of a brother artist in distress. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Bassano, Miss Ellen Lyon, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Benson, Machin, and H. Phillips, who sang with their well-known ability. Costa was the

conductor. Mr. Goodwin supplied the music-books gratuitously, thus aiding in the good cause. The members of the committee will continue to receive donations up to the 1st of May.

Mr. Agullar, a pupil of Mendelssohn, who has long resided in Frankfort, where he has gained distinction as a pianist and composer, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He played in Mozart's quintet in E flat, with Nicholson (oboe), Lazarus (clarinet), Jarrett (horn), and Baumann (bassoon), and in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, Op. 66, with Ernst and Hausmann, and as a classical player established himself in the good opinions of the auditory. In Chopin's second scherzo in D flat he proved that he was not to be startled by the most complex intricacies. The vocalists were Mlle. Schloss, Miss Lucombe, Misses C. and S. Cole, Mlle. Grammann, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Marchesi, a young barytone of great promise, with a fine voice and excellent style. Mr. Benedict was the conductor.

Mlle. Moulin, who has studied in the Conservatoire of Paris, and is a pupil of Sterndale Bennett, gave a *soirée* at 27, Queen Anne-street, on Wednesday. In the execution of the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, this accomplished pianiste displayed a poetic touch and finished execution. She was assisted by Deloffre and Rousset, violin and violoncello; and Mr. Grattan Cook (oboe), and Mr. Drayton the bass.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—On Monday last, Mr. John Parry gave his musical entertainment at Crosby Hall; and next Monday, at Willis's Rooms, his "Lights and Shadows" will be presented. Mr. Milne and the Misses Smith at the Music Hall, and Mr. Henry Phillips, at St. Martin's Hall, also gave their respective entertainments last Monday. The eighth of the spring series of the London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 24th, when Beethoven's "Egmont" was performed; the poem recited by Mr. Stammers. Herr Dreyschock, the famed pianist, made his *débüt* at this concert. The third and last performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, took place at Exeter Hall last evening (Friday). On the same evening Signor Schira's new opera, "The Orphan of Geneva," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, a notice of which will appear in our next Number. This morning (Saturday) will be the second Royal Academy of Music Concert. M. Billet commenced a second series of evenings for classical pianoforte music on Friday, at St. Martin's Hall. The fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be given next Monday. Miss Hinckesmann's concert will take place the same evening, in the City; and there will be a grand musical entertainment at the Highbury Barn Tavern. On Wednesday will be the second meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society. Madame Viardot made her appearance in the German Grand Opera, at Berlin, on the 14th, as *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with immense enthusiasm. Herr Titatschek was the tenor, and Mlle. Tucek the Queen. The "Prophète" is rehearsing under the composer's direction, and will be ready at the end of this month. It was produced at Cologne on the 17th, with the same success as at Vienna, &c. Madame Léonard (Antonia de Mendl), the cousin of Viardot, appeared at Copenhagen recently, with distinguished success; as also her husband, M. Léonard, the famed Belgian violinist. Auber, the composer, has just lost his mother, at the age of ninety-three. Alboni is to appear soon at the Grand Opera, in Paris, in the "Favorita." Tomaschek, the celebrated professor of the Prague Conservatoire, is dead, in his seventy-sixth year. He was the master of Dreyschock, Schülhoff, Fidesco, &c. M. de Gilmès, from Brussels, M. Jael, a pianist, and M. Eckert, the composer, &c., are amongst our musical arrivals of late. Mr. Lisabe, whose merits as a flautist we have already spoken of, appeared at a concert at Cheltenham, on Saturday last, with great success.

#### FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Next week we shall present our readers with a selection of new costumes. We now engrave two specimens of a revived taste, which promises to be very popular.

We quote a paragraph on Parisian novelties from our tasteful contemporary, the *New Belle Assemblée*:—

Longchamps this year has disappointed the Legitimists and the Democrats; it was not sufficiently brilliant for the first, and too much so for the others. The weather was too cold for any great display of summer dresses, though there were a few elegant ones; but the *chapeaux* and *capotes* were all of a summer kind, and remarkably tasteful. The equipages were in general brilliant, particularly those of the English; but, indeed, their equipages always bear away the palm. The English ladies' dresses were also, in general, in excellent taste. There were a good many on horseback, whose costumes were much admired; that of Lady S— excited the most attention: it was in the Moldavian style—a *petite veste* of dark-green cloth, entirely covered with an embroidery in *passanterie*, imitating *guipure royale*, and displaying the shape to the greatest perfection. The skirt, very ample, and cut in a novel manner, fell in long folds, like an antique drapery. A grey beaver hat—the brim low in front, and turned up at the sides—was ornamented with a long twisted ostrich feather; cambric collar and *manchettes*, each closed by a double button of rubies. The cravat, plaided in red and green squares, was tied negligently, and fell in festooned ends. I think Lady S— has set a fashion that is likely to be followed by the *élite* of the *haut ton*. The Summer Fashions are now settled, with the exception of those modifications that every month take place.

**TOMB OF ALFRED THE GREAT.**—We have made inquiry as to the existence of a tomb in memory of Alfred, stated by some of our contemporaries to be at the Old Bredwell, Winchester, lately sold by auction; and we are assured by the purchaser of the property that no such tomb exists, although it is traditionally said that Alfred's remains were removed to the Bredwell.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto," originally composed for Naples, in 1818, in three acts, and which he remodelled as a four-act lyric drama for the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, in 1827, was first heard in this country at the Covent Garden oratorios in 1822; and, in the same year, at the King's Theatre, under Mr. Ebers's management, called "Pietro l'Eremita." In 1833, a version of the opera was represented at the Covent Garden Lenten Oratorios, under M. Laporte's leadership, with dresses and scenery, entitled "The Israelites in Egypt, or The Passage of the Red Sea;" and in this adaptation, by Mr. Rophino Lacy, the "Hallstone" and "Horse and his Rider" chorusses, and the air, "Sing ye to the Lord," from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," were introduced. The Lord Chamberlain, the following year, prohibited the performance of oratorios in character. The Italian adaptation on Saturday night, at Covent Garden Theatre, was a close translation of the French poem: the scene of action is the same, in Egypt; the only variations are, styling the Israelites Bactrians, a nation subject to the Persian empire some two thousand years before the Christian era, and changing the names of the characters.

The most complete success attended "Zora," which was thus cast:—*Merismane* and *Sinaide* (the King and Queen of Egypt), Tamburini and Mlle. Vera; *Amenophi* (their son), Tamberlik; *Osiris* (Grand Priest of Isis), Tagliafico; and *Aufide* (Captain of the Guards), Soldi. The antagonistic characters of the captive



FASHIONS FOR MAY.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.



Bactrians are Zora (the High Priest of Zoroaster, the God of Fire), Zelger; Babias (his brother), Lavi; the Oracle, Polonini; Anade (a Persian Princess beloved by Amenophi), Madame Castellani, and Nicotri (her mother), Madame D'Oksolski.

The encores were the Quatuor and Chorus "Nume possante," in the first act; the duo between Tamberlik and Tamburni, "Parlar, spiegar," in the second act; the round "Mi manca la voce," sung by Mdme. Castellani, Mdle. Vera, Tamberlik, and Lavi; and the *finale* in the third act at the end of the latter piece. All the principal singers were called for, and then Costa had a special ovation. The effect of this *finale* rivals that in the third acts of the "Huguenots" and "Prophète," and is a most masterly combination of contending emotions. The new tenor, Tamberlik, has achieved the most signal triumph in *Zora*; Mdme. Castellani was never heard and seen to better advantage. The new basso sings impressively, although the music is too high for him in portions; and the rest of the cast, save the contralto, which was very disagreeable, was admirable. The opera was repeated on Tuesday, and the house was crowded with Royalty, rank, and fashion. Some judicious curtainments were made. There is a pretty *divertissement* in the third act, in which Louise Tagliani dances with exquisite grace. There is but one opinion—that "Zora" is Rossini's masterpiece; and that, by its magnificent execution, the leading artists, the choral and orchestral forces, under Costa's direction, have gained fresh laurels. The gorgeousness of the spectacle is unprecedented.

On Thursday night Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was revived, followed by the second and third acts of "Masaniello." In the former work Grisi and Mario retain their original parts of *Elena* and the *King*; but Mdle. de Meric appeared for the first time in *Malcolm*, Tamberlik in *Rodrigo Dhu*, and Zelger in *Douglas of Angus*. The young contralto made a highly favourable impression, both in the aria, "Oh, quanto lagrime," and in the duo with Grisi, "Vivere in non potro;" but she omitted, for some unexplained reason, the air with chorus, "Ah, si perai." Indeed, the curtainments were too remarkable altogether, seeing that "the whole of Rossini's opera" was specially announced in the bills. Mario left out the "Aurora, ah sorgeral," but he was rapturously encoired in the interpolated air of Pacini, "Come mal calmar." Zelger sang carefully, and was a great gain on Marini in *Douglas*, for the former sang in tune. Tamberlik made another hit. Nothing could be finer than his *aria d'entrata*—the *cabaletta* of which was from Rossini's "Zelmira"—and which was re-demanded with enthusiasm. Grisi was in superb voice. All the *artistes* appeared at the fall of the curtain.

"La Donna del Lago" will be repeated to night. Next Tuesday, "Zora," for the third time; and on Thursday the revival of the "Huguenots."

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

As we predicted, the great event of last week was the *début* of the new tenor, who at once ascended to the highest pitch as a vocalist of his register of voice. Some account of him may interest our readers. He is rather under than above the middle height, broad-chested as Rubini, and inclined to corpulency, with a wide forehead, large and expressive eyes, and a less expressive mouth. His face would be perfect were it not for his nose, which is too *retroussé*. His voice is fresh and powerful, and has the two qualities which the Italians so much admire, and which they so aptly characterise by the epithets sincere and sympathetic. He sings exclusively from the chest, reaching with facility that *ut de poitrine*, which, of late years, with the extraordinary scarcity of tenors, had become as fabulous as "the philosopher's stone"—every one said it existed, and no one could detect it. Signor Baucardé is a very young man; he was born at Florence, in 1827. His father, who was a native of Brest, in Brittany, and an officer of the French navy, came to Italy with Napoleon; and, being an excellent engineer, was engaged there in one of those works in which Buonaparte endeavoured to emulate his great predecessors in conquest, the ancient Romans. Having for his head quarters Florence, where he settled after the fall of Napoleon, he there married a Florentine lady, by whom he had several children, all gifted by nature with remarkable musical taste. Our tenor was destined by his parents to become a painter, and he pursued the study of that art until twenty-two months since, when, his father having died, and left him unfettered, his love for the lyrical stage overcame all scruples, and he at once sought an engagement for the Italian Opera. Although not so unfortunate as Rubini was at the same period of his career, when he was refused 20 francs for three months' singing, Baucardé had the utmost difficulty to obtain an engagement. Even several months after he had appeared at one of the secondary theatres, he was refused £200 for his services for the whole year. A Neapolitan *impresario* having, however, heard him sing, lost no time in tempting him by a suitable salary to come to Naples, where he rose from one theatre to another until he became the star of San Carlo, and the object of enthusiastic admiration, and of contests betwixt all the great *impresaris* of Europe, who sought at once to secure his services.

The opera selected for Signor Baucardé's *début* on Saturday was Verdi's "I Lombardi." His triumph was certain from the singing of his first air, "La mia letizia," in which the excellent quality of his voice and the deep pathos of his singing were warmly recognized. He was encoired in this piece, as also in the trio which ends with the death of *Oronte*. Baucardé's voice is of such compass that he never appears to have reached the limit of its capability; "his notes," says a contemporary, "are of equal quality throughout the whole range, and are distinguished by a singular combination of power and sweetness, while he turns his great natural advantages to admirable account by the passionate expression of his manner." Coletti was an effective *Pergamo*.

On Tuesday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" presented Madame Sontag as *Rosina*, and Lablache as *Bartolo*; with Belletti as *Figaro*, and Calzolari the *Comte*. Sontag never sang more charmingly; and the entire opera, with Carlotta Grisi in a *divertissement* from "La Esmeralda," and the ballet of "Les Plaisirs d'Hiver," gave the highest satisfaction to a full house.

On Thursday took place the second appearance of Baucardé, although on this occasion his performance was confined to the duet "Si misera," and to the celebrated trio *finale* of "I Lombardi," which he sang with Giuliani and Lorenzo; but the equality of notes, so powerfully sustained throughout his extensive register of voice, the purity of his style, and the faultless nature of his intonation, confirmed all that had been conceived at first audion as regards his right to one of the highest positions on the lyrical stage. His reception was beyond measure enthusiastic—neither encore nor recall were spared—nothing was wanting in the mode and manner in which the approbation of the audience was conveyed to him. This was a long Thursday, indeed. The "Nozze" so perfectly cast, down to its most secondary characters, and with Madame Sontag, the chief star of the galaxy, was encoired almost throughout. Such was, likewise, the reward of Carlotta Grisi's dancing of the "Esmeralda" and of Amalia Ferraris' most eccentric *new pas*. In this step, with imitable grace as well as originality, she mimics the hitherto fabulous feat of swimming in the air. In the "Seguidilla" the young Marie Tagliani bid defiance to her rivals undismayed; and to the last the numerous *pas* that followed, and the ice scene, met with the most unqualified success, although the performance was thus prolonged to a most unusual hour.

On Thursday next, the entire force of the Opera and Ballet celebrities will appear. Independently of operas and musical selections, a new feature is forthcoming, in the shape of a *rival pas de trois*, to be called "Les Graces," to be executed by Carlotti Grisi, Marie Taglioli, and Amalia Ferraris.

### ST. JAMES'S.

M. Samson continues to delight, not only as actor, but as author. His "La Belle-Mère et le Gendre" was represented on Friday. As the public is already familiar with the plot of this pleasing comedy from the English version, called "My Wife's Mother," it is not necessary to dwell on it. M. Samson's *Duchemin* differs from Mr. Farren's *Uncle Fozzie* in its being less demonstrative, and trusting more to mere natural exposition.

On Wednesday "Le Misanthropes" was performed. The house was full.

### HAYMARKET.

On Monday, Mr. Macready was prevented by severe illness from performing *Macbeth*. In consequence of this untoward event, his final appearances are postponed to next October. Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" was presented instead; Mr. Wallack performing *Benedick*, and Mrs. Warner *Beatrice*.

### DRURY-LANE.

This theatre is at last devoted to the legitimate and classical drama. "Othello" has been performed more than once this week, and Sophocles' "Antigone" is announced.

### SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday week Mr. Milman's fine tragedy of "Fazio" was revived. Miss Glyn performed the part of *Bianca* for the first time. It was marked by a peculiar freshness of conception; and, in execution, it was distinguished by extraordinary passion and power. The actress exhibits in it more physical force than in any of her previous assumptions, and brings out the various situations with a reality that appals and terrifies. More than once she was positively sublime, and her countenance became as it were transfigured, with the emotion of the scene. The part, fortunately, allows play for the strongest impulses; and by giving freedom to these, Miss Glyn achieved one of her greatest triumphs in this character. She was deservedly applauded, and received, at the conclusion of the performance, her ovation before the curtain.

**THE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—The grand *fête* appointed to take place at Holland-park during the ensuing summer, under the superintendence of this society, promises to be one of more than ordinary brilliancy. The 20th of June is, we believe, the precise day fixed for the commencement. In order to be prepared to receive her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert with the respect due to such illustrious visitors at the gathering, a Highland guard of honour is now in the course of formation. By a further regulation, the gentlemen forming the guard will be permitted to wear such tartans and accoutrements as they may feel inclined to adopt; but, with regard to arms, the claymore and target will be indispensable. There will be a class for ladies in the archery division. The Royal Scottish Society of Archers shoot for the distinguished honour of captain next week. The establishment at Peckham is most beautifully situated in Hanover Park. The grand banquetting-hall looking into the grounds is embellished with the arms of the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., President of the Society, and with those of the Vice-President. The walls are also hung with the tartans and other insignia of the Highland clans.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

A day's sport at Bath on Thursday, the day after the flat (*very*) racing, brought the steeple-chase campaign to a close. We have now, in fact, commenced the regular season in earnest; but seeing that both the Craven meet and the two days on Lansdown were comparative failures, not with the vigour that could have been wished. The meetings next week are the Newmarket First Spring, commencing on Monday, and terminating on Friday, and the Liverpool hunt and Plymouth on Wednesday. The first of the trios engrosses the attention of the racing fraternity, chiefly from the interest attached to the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, run for on the second day, and for which Pitsford, Harding, Moulton, Gbio, Nutcracker, all in the Derby, and Bee-hunter, are likely to come to the post: it will be the "crack" event of the week. The One Thousand Guinea Stakes, on Thursday, is an open race, Tiff looking most like the winner. The Newmarket Stakes, on Friday, will bring out Nutshell, Cariboo, and two or three other Derby nags, and on paper is a certainty for Nutshell. The cricketers' season commences at Carlisle on Tuesday, with eleven of All England, and twenty-two of Carlisle and district, the only fixture for the week. The aquatic register is as yet "blank."

### TATTERSALL'S.

**THURSDAY.**—The only feature in the betting this afternoon was the reckless manner in which Ghille Callum was peppered. Had not his admirers been very stanch, there is no knowing to what price he would have gone: he left off with rather an improving appearance. There were no other changes worth notice.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
6 to 4 agst Beehunter	3 to 1 agst Hardinge	
6 to 4 — Pitsford	20 to 1 — Any other	
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy	17 to 1 agst Miss Ann	17 to 1 agst Ellerdale
12 to 1 — Essadarius	12 to 1 — Chantry	25 to 1 — John Cosser
The others as before.		
CHESTER CUP.		
5 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	12 to 1 agst Ghille Callum	25 to 1 agst Penang
6 to 1 — Clinchier	15 to 1 — Italian	25 to 1 — Pitsford
8 to 1 — Mavors	15 to 1 — The Nigger	30 to 1 — Knight of Avenel
11 to 1 — Voltigeur	20 to 1 — Nutshell	50 to 1 — Deicoon.
	20 to 1 — Mildew	
	1000 to 15 agst Captain Grant.	

### BATH AND SOMERSET RACES.—TUESDAY.

**THE LANSDOWN TRIAL STAKES** of 15 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Mr. Jenkinson's Miss Harkaway (Byrne), 2. **THE SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES** of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Drinkald's Sauter la Coupe (Rodney), 1. Duke of Richmond's Halo (Flatman), 2. **SWEETSTAKES** of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Capt. Pettat's Eagle's Plume (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Saxby's Paquita (W. Treen), 2.

### BATH AND SOMERSET RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

**THE DURHAM PARK STAKES** of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Gannon's Deicoon (J. Sharp), 1. Mr. Jenkins's Miss Larkaway (A. Day), 2. **THE WESTON STAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 1. Mr. Waring's Gloom (T. Carlisle), 2. **THE CITY CUP** of 100 sovs, in specie.—Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill (A. Day), 1. Mr. Fowler's John Dory (Whitehouse), 2.

### MALTON RACES.

**THE CLARET STAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Hesselstine's Timothy, 1. Mr. G. Barton's Sir Philip, 2. **THE CONVIVIAL HANDICAP** of 10 sovs each.—Sir C. Monk's Gulliver, 1. Col. Anson's f by Touchstone, out of Potentia, 2. **THE FAREWELL STAKES.**—Bastindio, 1. Galileo, 2. **THE TALLYHO HANDICAP.**—Leonidas, 1. Little Queen, 2.

**THE GREAT HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT HOLYHEAD.**—The want of a harbour of refuge on this exposed coast has long been felt; and when it is borne in mind that the greater portion of the vast fleets destined for Liverpool must pass near Holyhead, the national importance of such an undertaking cannot be exaggerated. Plans by Mr. Walker, and Captain Beechy, R.N., were rejected, and one on a much more important scale, by Mr. Rendel, who has carried out several great public works, was adopted by the Admiralty early in 1846. The estimate is £700,000, of which the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company have agreed to find £200,000. The works were soon commenced, but have gone on rather slowly, and ten or fifteen years will probably elapse before they are completed. A visit to the scene of this great undertaking is one of the chief attractions of Holyhead. Nature has given Mr. Rendel valuable aid. There is a point called Penry about a mile and a quarter to the N.W. of the present harbour, whence an indentured rocky coast runs S.E. Considerably within this, at Soldier's Point, a gigantic breakerwater is in progress, the stone for which is procured from a quarry in the mountain one mile inland, to which a railway of prodigious gauge, for stone-trucks, worked by a locomotive up a very steep incline, has been formed. The breakerwater will terminate at Platter's Buoy, and a pier of 7500 feet will be carried from Ynys Gbri, with its head resting on the Outer Platter. The area enclosed within this half-moon will be 316 acres; the length across will be three-quarters of a mile; there will be a jetty in the centre, and ample depth of water (none less than 6½ fathoms) at all states of the tide.—*Cliff's "Book of North Wales"*

**DESTRUCTION OF SARAGOSSA CATHEDRAL.**—On Sunday the 7th of April, the cathedral of Saragossa, in Spain, was struck by lightning and took fire. This accident happened at the moment when the procession of the Holy Sacrament was coming out of the church with the viaticum for the sick. The crowd was great; for the people thronged to see the procession, which was headed by a band of music and a picket of grenadiers. Presently a thick cloud overcast the sky, and darkened the city like sudden nightfall; the heavy rain which fell obliged the procession to face about and take shelter in the church. No sooner had the priests and choristers effected this movement, than a long roll of thunder, which shook the ancient cathedral to its foundations, was preceded by a violent crack, as if the building had been rent. The tower had been struck by lightning. The son of the bell-toller escaped with a smart shock; but his father was suffocated, and precipitated lifeless from the belfry to the pavement of the church. The roof caught fire, and a violent wind fanned the flames, so that all efforts to extinguish them were vain, and by three in the afternoon the dome was burned.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been dull during the past week, from the combined effects of a plentiful supply of stock, and little disposition on the part of the public to purchase. Consols opened on Monday at 96 to 1, afterwards declining to 95½ for Money, and 96½ for Account. This depression continued on Tuesday until nearly the close of business, when a favourable reaction made the last prices 95½ to 96 for Money, and 96 to 1 for Time. The Market on Wednesday opened with greater firmness. Consols quoting 96 to 1 for Money and Account, an improvement that was not, however, fully supported, for, on Thursday, prices again were 95½ to 96 for Money, and 96 to 1 for Account. Exchequer Bills are a shilling or two cheaper than last week; nor is this extraordinary, considering the rate of interest in relation to the present price. The heavy stocks have scarcely varied. Money continues as plentiful as it has been for some months past, nor is any probability of change in its value apparent. The closing quotations of the week are—For Bank Stock, 207; Reduced, 95; Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97½; Long Annuities to expire Jan., 1860, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Oct., 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan., 5, 1860, 8 7-16; India Stock, 267; Oct. Bonds, £1000, 93 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 94½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p; £500, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The only event of interest in the Foreign Market during the week is the fall in Spanish Bonds. On Thursday, a "feeler" was put forth, in the shape of a proposition to fund, and pay interest on the existing amount of debt, *entirely rejecting*, however, any claim for the overdue dividends, amounting to about fifty per cent. This is, however, only "bam" No. 2, and should not be considered worthy of spending breath upon in the shape of argument. Many propositions of very much the same character will be made before anything assuming tangibility is offered. Unfortunate holders must be, therefore, prepared to be deaf to a host of these tricks, or become the prey of a set of speculators. The Active Stock, which quoted on Monday 18½, declined on Thursday to 17; and the Three per Cents, from 37½ to 36½. Mexican is firmer since the arrival of the last mail, which also brings intelligence of a disposition on the part of the Venezuelan Government to arrange for the payment of the over-due dividends. An agency is also appointed in London, to consist of the Venezuelan Consul in London, and two persons nominated by the committee of South American bondholders. With regard to other securities, Russian Scrip is rather improved; but the changes generally have been merely the difference between buying and selling. Prices, at the close of the week, were—For Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent., 97½; Danish, Scrip, 4½ p; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 16½; Greek Bonds, ex Over-due Coupons, 5½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 29; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., Account, 71; Ditto, Deferred, 30½; Russian Scrip, 2½ p; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17; Ditto, Account, 16½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 36½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 34½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 89½; Dutch, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 85½.

Railway stock, although somewhat better than last week, is still heavy, with a declining tendency. The last prices are—For Aberdeen, 94; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls only paid, or with Guarantee, 21; Bristol and Exeter, 64; Caledonian, 7; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 5½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ½ pm.; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip, 6 per Cent., 15½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 27; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26½; Great Northern, 5½; Ditto, ½ B, 6 per Cent., 4; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10 x 1; Great North of England, 216; Great Western, 49½; Hull and Selby, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 33½; Leeds and Bradford, 89; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 78½; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 5½; Midland, £50 Shares, 2½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 119; North British, Preference, 4½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), 8 per Cent., Preference, 11½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Staffordshire, 4; South Eastern, 13; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 39; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 12; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 6½; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, ½; York and North Midland, 14½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Great Indian Peninsular, 5½; Namur and Liege, 5½. United Mexican Mines, 5½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Coastwise, as well as by land carriage and sample, the arrivals of English wheat since our last report have been on a very moderate scale. For most kinds the demand has ruled steady, at about stationary prices. Foreign wheat—th supplies of which on offer are seasonably large—has sold slowly; and the inferior qualities must be considered as per quarter lower. Rather large parcels of foreign barley have been cleared off at the late decline. In malt so little doing, that prices are almost nominal. Oats have sold freely, but we have no improvement to notice in value. Beans, peas and Indian corn have commanded very little attention. The nominal price of flour has been reduced to 3s per 280 lbs.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 38s; ditto, white, 38s to 40s; rye, 20s to 22s; grinding barley, 18s to 20s; milling ditto, 22s to 24s; malted ditto, 33s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 45s; brewing ditto, 45s to 48s; Potatoes and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalerie, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 13s to 15s; potato ditto, 16s to 17s; Youghal and Cork, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 13s to 15s; tick beans, new, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 23s to 25s; grey peas, 23s to 24s; maple, 23s to 25s; white, 22s to 23s; boilers, 24s to 25s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 34s to 38s; Suffolk, 27s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s, per 280 lbs.

**Foreign.** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—The season for sowing being now over, our last week's quotations remain almost nominal.

Lined, English, sewing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white do., 6s 6d to 9s 6d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 53s to 58s per last of ten quarters; lined cakes, English, £9 6s to £10 6s; ditto, foreign, £8 6s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 68s to 72s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4d to 5½d per 4½ loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 37s 10d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 21s 6d; beans, 23s 10d; peas, 21s 9d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 38s 0d; barley, 23s 2d; oats, 15s 1d; rye, 21s 11d; beans, 23s 10d; peas, 21s 2d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

**Wool.**—About 2,000,000 lb have come in since our last. The market being well supplied with most descriptions, and the dealers being well in stock, the demand is heavy at barely stationary prices. Common sound combed, 9d to 9½d per lb.

**Sugar.**—West India qualities are mostly selling at last week's quotations. Inferior and low Bengal has given way 6d to 1s per cwt. In other kinds of sugar, very little is doing. Refined goods are in moderate request. Brown lumps, 48s; and good to fair grocery, 49s to 50s 6d per cwt.

**Coffee.**—About 4000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 45s to 46s per cwt. We have rather more inquiry for most other kinds.

**Rice.**—Although a steady business is doing in Bengal, no change has taken place in prices. Cleaned rice very dull.

**Provisions.**—As the supplies of foreign butter are large, the demand rises heavy, at further depressed currencies. Fine hay Friesland, 74s; fine Kiel and Holstein, 73s to 75s; and inferior and surplus, 54s per cwt. Old Irish butter, nominal. Cork, landed, 74s to 78s; and Limerick, 61s to 68s per cwt. New is offering on board, at 70s per cwt, deliverable in June. Fine English butter is in moderate request, at last week's prices; but all other kinds are neglected. Fine weekly Derset, 84s to 88s; middling and good, 56s to 76s per cwt; fresh, 6s to 12s per dozen lbs. Irish bacon, especially fine parcels, is firm, at a further impovement in value of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 48s to 50s; heavy, 44s to 46s; prime small Limerick, 43s to 46s per cwt. Board, Waterford has sold at 49s to 50s per cwt. Ham, burch bacon, and prime hams and lards, are quite as dear as last week.

**Tallow.**—Our market is very quiet. P.Y.C on the spot is selling at 35s 9d to 37s 6d, and for the last three months, 38s to 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d to 36s per cwt net cash.

**Oils.**—As the consumption is falling off, the general quotations must be considered a shade lower than last week.

**Spirits.**—The few transactions have taken place in brandy, yet prices are fairly supported. Middling qualities of rum have given way 1d per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits very dull.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 to £1 8s per load.

**Cows.**—Carr's Hartley, 14s 6d; New Tanfield, 13s 9d; Wylam, 14s 3d; Hilton, 17s 6d; Lumley, 15s 9d; Stewart's, 17s; South Durham, 15s 3d per ton.

**Hops.**—Fine hop parcels command a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds next to nothing is doing.

**Wool.**—Public sales of 24,000 bales will commence on the 4th proximo. By private contract scarcely any business is doing, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

**Potatoes.**—Selected qualities are in fair request, at from 90s to 120s per ton. All other kinds are very dull, and somewhat lower to purchase.

**Smoked and Salted Hides.**—In an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. In all other kinds of stock very little doing.

**Beef.** From 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

**Navvies and Leadenhall.**—The general demand has ruled steady this week, and prices are well supported.

**Beef.** From 2s 0d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,** April 19. The Rev Lord Writchesley Russell has been appointed, by the Queen's command, one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty, in the room of the late Dean of Hereford.

### WHITEHALL, APRIL 17.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Rev Henry Farr Hamilton, M.A. the Deanery of her Majesty's cathedral church of Sarum, the same being void by the death of the Very Rev Francis Leard, late Dean thereof.

Leahurst, Sir John Dickson, Esq., having resigned his commission as Exon in her Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, Edmund Hook Wilson Bellairs, Esq., is hereby re-appointed.

### WAR OFFICE, APRIL 18.

8th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Capt R Thompson to be Capt, vice Holden. Lieut C P Johnson to be Capt, vice Robson. Corn F H Swinfen to be Lieut, vice John Horder.

10th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Cornet R Macneill to be Lieut, vice Cooker. J N Preston to be Cornet, vice Macneill.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Capt C Holder to be Lieut and Capt, vice Lord R Taylor.

3rd Foot: Ensign Pope to be Ensign. 7th: Lieut G G Mosley to be Lieut, vice Senior. 31st: Lieut C J O Swinfen to be Captain, vice L'E-Range; Ensign R J Leeson to be Lieut, vice Swinfen.

42nd: Lieut-Gen Sir J Douglas, K.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen Sir J Macdonald, G.C.B. 47th: Lieut-Gen A Stevenson to be Lieut, vice Longmore. 48th: Lieut J R Lovett to be Lieut, vice Window. 49th: Lieut and Capt Lord R Taylor to be Captain, vice Thompson. 50th: Ensign W D Shirley to be Lieut, vice Tottenham. 57th: Capt F H Ashton to be Captain, vice H M Smyth; Lieut G B V Arbuckle to be Lieut, vice Keany. 59th: Lieut S Senior to be Lieutenant, vice Mosley. 64th: Lieut F Forster to be Lieutenant, vice Loft. 39th: Lieut G H Evans has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

71st: Lieut M R Campbell to be Paymaster, vice Souther. 73d: Assist-Surg A J Fraser to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Buckle. 78th: Lieut-Col H H Kitchener to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Twopenny; Major H W Sisted to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Kitchener; Capt H Hamilton to be Major, vice Sisted; Lieut G A Lockhart to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign J S F Dick to be Lieutenant, vice Lockhart; Ensign R H Martin to be Ensign, vice Dick. 84th: Lieut E C G Kenny to be Lieutenant, vice Arbuckle. 87th: Capt F C Hering to be Captain, vice R S O'Brien. 91st: Assist-Surg R S Pelle to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Munro. 93rd: Major-Gen W Wemyss to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J Douglas, K.C.B.

Hospital Staff: Assist-Surg W Murray, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Fraser; Acting Assist-Surg R M Gregor to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Pelle.



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DEATH OF THE POET  
WORDSWORTH.

It is with feelings of deep and sincere regret that we announce the death of William Wordsworth, one of the last and most illustrious of a race of poets now all but extinct. The melancholy event, which had long been expected, occurred at noon on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at the poet's residence, in Westmoreland, upon the shores of that lovely lake, which, by association with so many poetic reminiscences, has already acquired a classic fame.

Full of years and of honours, the venerable bard has passed from amongst us, to rejoin his illustrious friends and contemporaries, Coleridge and Southey. We have no wish, now that the tomb is about to receive his mortal remains, to submit to the cold analysis of criticism the inspirations of his genius. In the fullest and noblest sense of the word, he was a poet. Like his writings, his life was blameless, and, meet ending of such a life, his death was calm and happy.

William Wordsworth was born in 1770, of a respectable family, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. His early education he received at the Grammar-School of Hawkshead, where he evinced peculiar taste for classical studies, and was remarkable for his thoughtful disposition and poetic genius. In 1783 he made his first attempt in verse, and in 1787 was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in Arts. In 1793, he published a poetical account of a pedestrian tour on the Continent, entitled "Descriptive Sketches in Verse," in 1798 he gave to the world the first volume of his ballads, followed, in 1807, by the second volume; and, in 1809, he issued his only prose production—an essay concerning the relations of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal to each other. In 1814 appeared his most celebrated work, "The Excursion;" and in 1815, "The White Doe of Rylstone." In addition, he was the author of many exquisite sonnets and minor poems.

Wordsworth married, in 1803, Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Penrith, and settled at Grasmere, in Westmoreland. At the death of Southey, he succeeded to the office of Poet Laureate; but William Wordsworth needed no such Court distinction or decoration. "His name" (we quote from an eloquent tribute in the *Times*) "will live in English literature, and his funeral song be uttered amidst the spots which he has so often celebrated, and by the rivers and hills which inspired his verse."

We annex a View of the picturesque retreat of the lamented poet, at Rydal Mount, between Ambleside and Keswick, a place which, as Dr. Mackay, in his "Scenery and Poetry of the English Lakes," well observes, "long has been, and ever must be a classic spot, unless the day should come when English literature shall be forgotten." And in his late visit to the Laureate, Dr. Mackay further says, "long and fervently did I admire the beauty of the scene from the lawn before his window, and the calm philosophy and true love of nature that had led him to make choice of such a place, and keep himself in such happy and long seclusion from the busy world."

The Mount is, as Mrs. Hemans describes, "a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy;" and the view from the grassy mound in front of his house is very fine. Loughrigg Fell is seen immediately in front, with Nab Scar rising behind. There are several terraces at the back, from which the view becomes beautifully extended, overlooking the house. Windermere, as well as Rydal Water and Grasmere, is to be seen from this beautiful spot.

Our Artist's view is taken from the grounds in the rear of the house. A portrait of Wordsworth appeared in No. 50 of our Journal.

THE LIVERPOOL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT  
KIRKDALE.

The erection of this handsome and spacious building, situated in Booth-lane, Kirkdale, near Liverpool, was commenced in June, 1843, and completed at a cost of upwards of £32,000. The style is Elizabethan, and the building (from the design of Messrs. Lockwood and Allom, of London) is considered one of the principal architectural ornaments of the vicinity of Liverpool. The whole cost

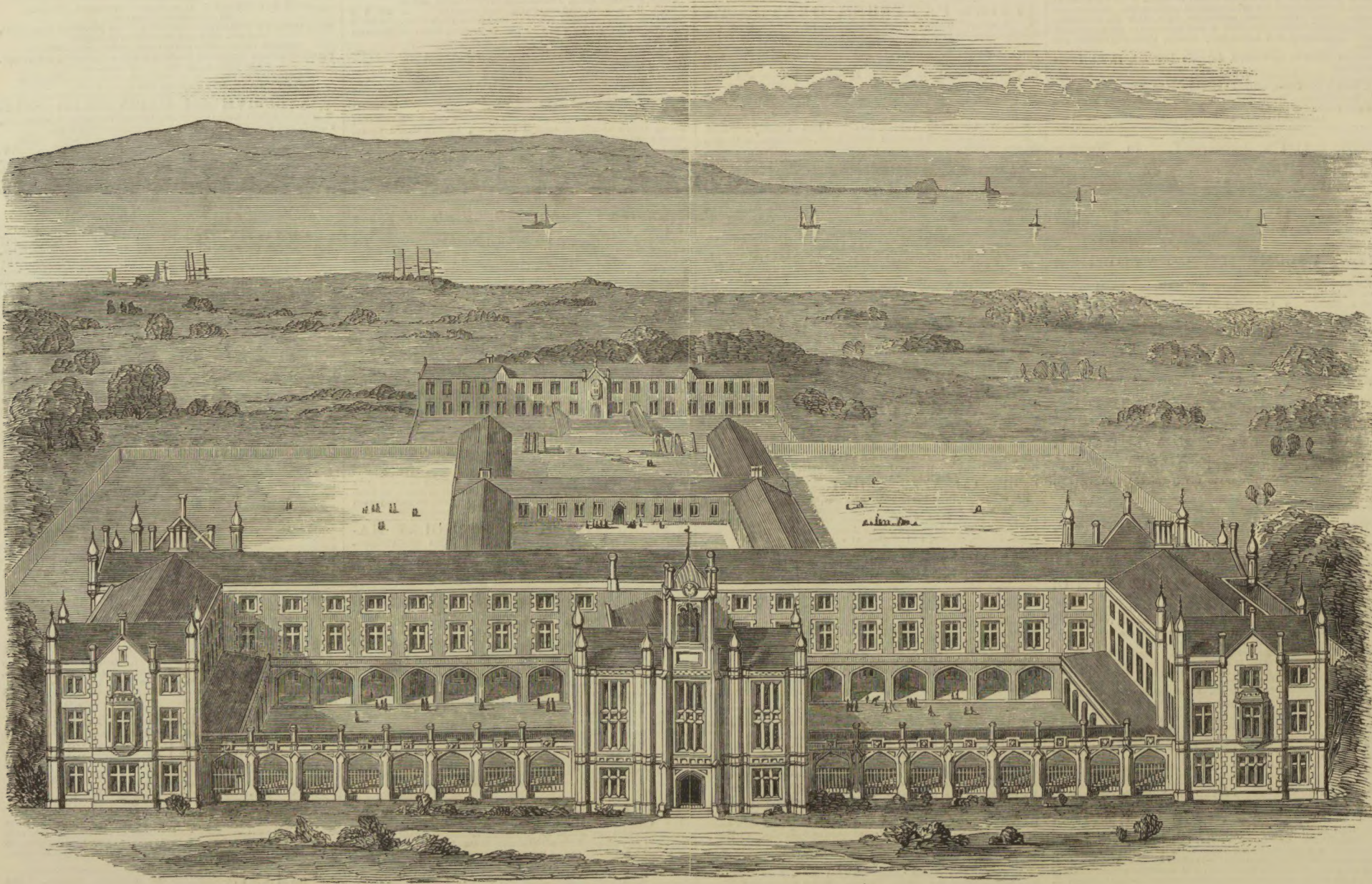


RYDAL MOUNT, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. WORDSWORTH, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

the erection was borne by the parish. It was found, for some years prior to its establishment, that the juvenile pauperism of Liverpool was so largely on the increase as to be incapable of being accommodated in the workhouse. It was accordingly determined, after long and anxious debates in the vestry, that Schools should be erected at some short distance from the town, where the young children thrown upon the parish should be located apart from the adult paupers, and instructed, not only in the elements of a plain education—reading, writing, and arithmetic—and in their religious duties, but in the most common and useful trades. The institution was opened May 1, 1845, and commenced with 300 to 400 scholars: at present it contains 1123 children, of whom 640 are boys, and 483 girls: the number is limited to 1150. The annual cost to the parish for their support and education is £10,483 1s. 9d. The result of this experiment has been highly favourable in extending education among the destitute children of the town; but it has not been to relieve, as was intended, the workhouse from an overflow of juvenile pauperism. The workhouse still contains upwards of three hundred children, which is almost as many as it did before the Industrial Schools were founded. The trades which the boys are taught are tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering. The girls are instructed in knitting and needlework, in washing, ironing, mangling, cooking, and general household work, to qualify them for domestic servants. For such of the boys as exhibit an inclination to go to sea, instruction is also provided. A ship has been erected on a portion of the grounds, where an old sailor teaches the aspirants for a maritime life the work required of young sailors on their first few voyages—everything, in fact, except steering, and such other matters as can only be performed upon the water. The boys generally seem to consider it a privilege to learn to be sailors; and many of them, under the tuition thus acquired, have been qualified for, and have obtained, good situations on board ship. No compulsion is exercised upon them as to the trade which they shall learn. It is found, that, next to the sea, the tailoring business is the most popular among them. On the day of our visit we were introduced to an assemblage of about forty young tailors, sitting cross-legged, in the approved fashion, and all being engaged,

tions upon the public when out of prison; and earnestly urges upon the attention of the Town-Council the expediency and the policy of going to the root of juvenile crime, and preventing it, by means of education, which will be in every respect a better, and what to some minds may be a very important consideration, a cheaper process. Mr. Rushton says:—"By the 3d and 4th Victoria, cap. 90, the Lord Chancellor of England may assign the persons of all children convicted of felony to the custody of any persons who are willing to take charge of them, until they are twenty-one years of age. Now, if the Select Vestry of Liverpool will appropriate a department of the schools at Kirkdale to the reception of children of this description, and if the Corporation will join in the plan, we shall take the first step in the right direction in dealing with crime. If this plan were adopted, I should send the children whose history I have detailed to you, for trial. When the jury found them guilty, and the conviction was recorded by the consent of the learned Recorder, an application would be made to the Chancellor, and the children would be assigned to the care of the institution. I am convinced that the costs would not be more than those now incurred by the repeated convictions and imprisonment of juvenile offenders. If this plan, to the consideration of which I invite your serious attention, were adopted, the children detained would in the first instance be separated from the children in the Industrial Schools, and only transferred thither when the chaplain should approve. If a premium were offered for good conduct, and a moral impulse given to the children, the work of reformation would soon begin; for it must not be forgotten that the children who are criminals are amongst the most intelligent. A stupid child has neither quickness nor dexterity sufficient to make a profitable thief. What I propose to you is, that the Council and Select Vestry should nominate a committee to confer with the magistrates on this subject, and that a report should be made to each of those bodies. I shall, of course, be happy to give all the information in my power; and I feel hopeful of the result, if the Liverpool people will set about this work of mercy with a portion of that benevolent energy which they always show in the cause of humanity. If this plan should be adopted, and extended to other places, we should, in my opinion, in time, abate the anxiety respecting the disposal of our convicts; for we should, I hope, decrease the number of adult criminals."

The Town-Council have unanimously agreed to consider the proposition Mr. Rushton, and to hear further evidence upon the subject.



THE LIVERPOOL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT KIRKDALE.